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Auto Tax Stamp Sales Slow; British Election After War; House Group for Food Czar

The World's Day—June 24, 1943

Boston: Motorists Must Show Tax Stamp July 1

Sale of automobile use tax stamps in Massachusetts up to June 23 dropped 14,106 stamps, valued at $5 each, below the figures for the same period last year, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. Cars on the roads on and after July 1 must show this stamp on the windshield.

Suggesting that violators of future blackout tests should be prosecuted, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, commenting today on last night's surprise test, said that 90 per cent of the citizens obeyed the regulations "to the letter." [Page 2.]

A 100 per cent increase in New Hampshire's potato acreage over that of last year was indicated today by figures assembled by the State Agricultural Service, affiliated with the State Farm Bureau.

Architect expert testifies in Cocoanut Grove Superior Court trial that the plan approved by the Building Department is "incorrect in certain respects." [Page 2.]

Europe: British Plan Postwar General Election

A postwar general election—the first since 1935—will be held in Britain, the Government has announced, stating that plans are already being formulated for such an election wherein members of the armed forces will be permitted to vote by mail or proxy.

New Fascist secretaries have been appointed to several posts in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia in an apparent effort to bolster badly shaken Italian morale.

Landslide at Gibraltar in which millions of tons of earth have cascaded from the eastern face of the fortress to obliterate approaches on that side has been reported by the Berlin Radio, but no confirmation has come from British sources.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he could make no statement on the possibility of a new British command in the Far East, but hoped "to be in a position to make an announcement in the near future."

King George VI, continuing his Mediterranean tour, has returned from Malta to visit the British Eighth Army at Tripoli. He pinned the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest military award, on a Gurkha sergeant, the first Indian to receive it during this war.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera is expected to retain a slim majority in the Dail in spite of the unexpectedly strong showing made by the Labor and Farmers' parties when final returns of Tuesday's elections are in.

R. G. Casey, British Minister of State for the Middle East, has arrived in England for consultations with the War Cabinet.

Gen. Henri Giraud has relieved Admiral L. Michelier of his command over French North and West African naval forces, according to authoritative sources. A British dispatch said he had been replaced by Vice Admiral Collinet, Commander at Dakar.

Washington: House Group Backs Food Czar Bill

A bill to establish a "food czar" with complete control over wartime food production, distribution, pricing, and rationing was approved by the House Agriculture Committee in a move reflecting congressional dissatisfaction over home front war operations.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek will be an overnight guest at the White House. It will be her third stay in the White House since she came to this country last November.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the C. I. O., have issued statements in support of the Office of War Information in its efforts to obtain funds for continuance of its domestic branch.

Legislation to prevent the lapsing of $68,847,842 in Federal aid highway construction funds, allocated to the states, was amended in the Senate and returned to the House. Because of difficulty in obtaining labor, equipment, and materials, the state highway commissions were unable to allocate all the money, which therefore would have reverted to the Treasury June 30.

A Senate Appropriations Subcommittee voted to recommend elimination of a House amendment that would liquidate the National Youth Administration.

A mistrial was declared in the case of George Sylvester Viereck, accused of violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and a retrial is set for Friday.

Demands for discharge of three government officials, accused by a House Committee of membership in subversive organizations, have been acceded to by Senate conferees. The men involved are Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands government; Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., both employees of the Communications Committee. The Senate has yet to act.

Senate and House conferees have compromised on the $1,102,000,000 Treasury-Post Office Department supply bill, clearing the way for final congressional action. Differences were over free mail and price of silver to manufacturers.

President Roosevelt has appointed Ganson Purcell, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to serve as an additional member of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Wartime service in the Merchant Marine entitles a man to the same re-employment rights as are granted men entering the armed forces under a bill recently signed by President Roosevelt.

National: Governors Elect Saltonstall Chairman

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was named Chairman of the annual Governors Conference for the ensuing year by the Conference Executive Board meeting in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Saltonstall automatically becomes President of the Council of State Governments, which is affiliated with the Governors Conference.

Curfew laws in Detroit, providing for all law-abiding citizens to be off the streets between 10 p. m. and 6 p. m. and closing all bars, continue in effect. In nearby Oakland and Macomb Counties, however, restrictions are removed. Gov. Harry Kelly imposed the restrictions following race riots.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Burbank, Calif., has placed in operation a new continuously moving assembly line which it is expected will double the output of P-38 Lightning fighters within 60 days.

William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, called on Congress to declare a moratorium on the $5 use tax on passenger cars until the measure could be repealed or scaled down for motorists in the Eastern gasoline shortage area

Australia: Curtin Nonconfidence Motion Beaten

A nonconfidence motion in the Government of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has been defeated by a 27-to-26 vote. The motion was offered by former Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden, opposition leader, who charged the Government with bungling food and manpower problems.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Slightly Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:39 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:39 a. m.

Enough Coal For N. E. Held In Ickes' Power

Regional Solid Fuels Co-ordinator says hard coal can be shipped here to end shortage threats.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Right at this moment, in spite of coal-mine shut-downs, Harold L. Ickes, the nation's Fuel Administrator, has it in his power to send enough anthracite into New England to banish the threat of shortage for next winter.

This statement was made today by Oscar F. Ostby, New England Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, as fuel authorities in Boston were warning that the time was already too short to make up for the present lack of hard coal in the area.

"Instead of telling New England that there won't be enough hard coal for its homes next winter," Mr. Ostby said, "why don't we stop shipping hard coal to the midwest and send it into New England where the need is far more acute?"

Rather Have It

"I realize that the Midwest would rather have anthracite than bituminous," Mr. Ostby admitted, "just as I'd rather have a good beefsteak than a piece of tripe. But they've got plenty of soft coal right in their back yards and, moreover, they've got the furnaces built to burn soft coal and the experience to know how to handle it. Household furnaces in the Midwest are constructed with the proper sized drafts and flues to take care of the gases that come from burning soft coal. New England furnaces are not.

"I feel it is just silly," he declared, "to keep on feeding what anthracite we've got, into the middle West. New England has been educated finally to understand why their geographic position—far from the source of supply and near to the military demand—has caused its shortage of petroleum.

Reversing Position

"Now Washington is reversing the position when it comes to hard coal. New England is near the source and there is no extraordinary demand being made upon it for the supplies of coal reaching here. Yet New England isn't getting the hard coal any more than it is getting the use of the petroleum."

"I believe," Mr. Ostby added, "that once the mines get back to work in earnest and really begin to work a full six-day week we shall be producing more anthracite than we have ever done before. The six-day week hasn't really had a fair trial yet; there has always been a good deal of uncertainty about that ruling, and the uncertainty at the top has filtered down through to the miner who has spent a good bit of his time arguing and discussing the rule instead of buckling down to work."

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Conservator, told the State Committee on Public Safety last night, "Time is too short for enough coal to be brought here under present cir-

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Roosevelt Wants Work-or-Fight Law; RAF Strikes Twice in 'Shuttle' Raid; Nazis Await Mediterranean Invasion

German troops bolster 'underside' of Axis in Southern France, Italy, and Balkans.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—Through the thick smoke screen of rumor, propaganda and counterpropaganda, and censorship it is possible to discern somewhat the shape of the strategic moves now being made by both sides in preparation for the long-awaited attack on the European Continent.

Many signs point to the German General Staff having at last decided that the main Allied attack will come in the South, somewhere along the Mediterranean Coast, which constitutes what Prime Minister Winston Churchill called the "underbelly" of the Axis.

Reports just reaching London indicate that German troops in large numbers are being sent southward. They are being moved into Italy, including Sicily, Sardinia, and the Italian-occupied island of Corsica.

They are pouring into Southern France.

They are being accumulated in the Balkans, especially Greece, and are replacing Italian troops both there and in Yugoslavia.

German Decision

Thus Hitler and the German High Command appear to have taken a most important strategic decision. They apparently have decided to stand on the defensive both in the West, where they claim to have a complete great "West Wall" along all vulnerable portions of the Atlantic Coast, and in the East, where they have let pass without launching a major offensive the time limit which most specialists agree now means that any German attacks in Russia could only be tactical and not strategic, before the summer campaigning season would come to an end.

This is plainly in line with Germany's intense aversion to fighting a war on two fronts at once.

Rightly or wrongly, they believe they can remain comparatively passive on defense in both East and West and concentrate their major effort to repelling Allied invasion from the south.

Axis Preparations

Several Axis radio stations yesterday radiocast lengthy reports of their own preparations to meet the Allied attack which they openly asserted was coming in the Mediterranean theater. This assertion is based on the following summary of preparations which it is alleged the Allies are making there:

The concentration of cargo boats and troop transports on a large scale in a number of African harbors, especially Bizerte and Pantelleria.

Concentrations of British war-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

'Shuttle Service' to Victory?

Black arrows show how British Lancasters made a round-trip flight of 2,500 miles from Britain to Africa, bombing Friedrichshafen, Germany, and La Spezia, Italy, in a new 'shuttle' bombing technique.

Japan Rising to Parity With Germany as Enemy

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is something new and different about the atmosphere of the Far Eastern war front. The change has developed so gradually that it has been scarcely noticeable during the process and it is still more intangible than definable.

Yet there is a change and a very drastic change. There is a new sense in high Allied quarters about the importance of the Japanese war. There are dozens of little hints that events are working up to a new climax over the world's widest war front and that Allied plans for that area have gone through a process of almost complete transformation from the days when it was marked as a "holding front" to be put on the shelf for further consideration only after the war against Germany had been won.

Part of the change has come from the basic transformation of the European situation. Part of it from a growing feeling of the danger of letting Japan go unchallenged for too long a time. Out of this combination has apparently emerged a strategic plan for the Far East which does not challenge the priority of Germany as the enemy which must be defeated first, but which does elevate Japan almost to a parity with Germany as an enemy which must be vigorously challenged at a very early date.

The question of how to get at Japan effectively remains the most difficult problem facing the Allied High Command. Japan's defensive position is far sounder than Germany's. The German Army has a 1,600-mile land front along which it faces an army probably larger than itself in terms of manpower and only slightly less powerful in equipment and air support.

Deep Buffer Area

Japan has a land front, but a land front along which it faces Chinese who must fight with knives, some rifles, a very few machine guns, and a gallant but minute air force. The only major land front which bears on Japan's armies today is a strangled front where everything that exists in Russia exists as a potential, but a potential which is unrealizable so long as Japan can strangle the supply lines to that front as Japan does today.

German industries are bombed every day from Britain. Japan's industries have received only one single token bombardment from carrier-based bombers. German coast lines are directly exposed to invasion. Japan's coast lines are covered by a deep buffer area controlled by a combination of Japanese sea and air power.

That is the problem. One of the reasons it was not faced earlier was because the men who do the planning simply could not command a sufficient surplus of military resources to be worth applying to the problem. Everything was needed just to contain Germany which, until Stalingrad and Tu-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

British bombers blast Friedrichshafen on way to Africa and La Spezia on way back.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A new "shuttle" technique, which may have far-reaching results, has been worked out in the bombing offensive against Europe.

Several squadrons of British Lancasters have flown some 2,500 miles from Britain to North Africa and return, dropping bomb loads both on the way down and on the way back. On June 20, they attacked a German Radar equipment factory at Friedrichshafen and then streaked over Italy to Tunisia. Last night, they made the return trip to their home bases and pounded the Italian naval base of La Spezia en route. Not a single one of the long-range raiders was lost, and thus the results of the venture might be summarized as two runs, two hits, and no errors—a perfect score.

It is in the avoidance of losses that the real value of spectacular operations such as this may lie. The bombers did not lessen their flying time or increase their bomb-carrying capacity to any appreciable extent by continuing on to Africa instead of returning at once to Britain, but they may have confounded the German defenses. It is said in London that the raiders probably escaped Nazi fighters which were waiting to intercept them on the return from Friedrichshafen.

The establishment of a regular "shuttle service," not only between Britain and Africa, but between Britain and Russia, might materially thin out and render far less effective the elaborate "fighter belt" which recent advices have indicated the Germans have set up in Western Europe.

In any event, the aerial offensive rapidly is approaching a climax. If the British can keep up their present pace and American daylight bombers increase theirs, we soon should know whether air power alone is enough to knock Germany out of the war. Obviously no nation can stand up forever against the sort of pounding Germany is

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Raising of draft age to 65 is proposed by President in plan to end wartime strikes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Problems left by the thrice-repeated wartime coal stoppage flooded Congress and the nation today.

Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, declaring that the aggravated coal situation may make it necessary to ration coal, called a meeting of leading coal owners and operators for tomorrow, announcing that Government operation may continue "for a considerable period of time."

In the telegrams conveying that message to the 29 mine owners, including presidents of several steel companies, Mr. Ickes said also that he wished to deal with these men as principals and that he did not expect them to send "proxies, substitutes, or representatives."

A rank-and-file miners revolt slowed down the back-to-work movement of bituminous miners in Pennsylvania. A majority of the hard coal miners remained idle

Each of the participants of the big coal controversy, President Roosevelt, the miners, the National War Labor Board, Mr. Ickes, and others had parts in the unfolding sequel to the strike today.

There are indications that this sequel may have more long-run importance than the coal strike it if.

Taking them in order:

President Roosevelt:

In a terse seven-paragraph statement Mr. Roosevelt separated the "leaders" of the United Mine Workers from the rest of American labor as bad actors; declared their action "intolerable"; announced categorically the Government has made "no promise or commitment" to change the NWLB's strike-settlement directive; declared the mines, "for the time being," will be operated by the Government, and added as a tail-end whiplash that he would ask for "work-or-fight" authority for noncombat service up to 65, in other words that lawless strikers would find themselves at work at soldiers' pay.

The Miners:

Biggest participants in the controversy are the 550,000 miners, who find themselves ordered back to work by their leadership on terms far less than the $2-a-day wage increase which was held out to them by John L. Lewis as the reward which would make all their public obloquy worth while and without a contract with the operators, contrary to their ancient "no contract no work" slogan. The miners showed restiveness and a number of locals rejected the settlement rousing

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Americans Get Rich on War; Basic Cause of Inflation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Corporations and individuals are getting richer out of World War II, but the Treasury of the United States is getting poorer.

In that simple fact is the explanation of much of the inflationary disturbance over America today.

This situation has reached a point where it threatens the whole anti-inflationary program of the Government.

It has had consequences in great strikes, of which the coal strike is the latest. The workers complain because, although their money power is increasing the cost of living is going up, too.

The Administration and Congress are arguing on the fringes of this problem without coming to the heart of it.

Universal Link

Practically every big news story on the domestic front today ties in at one place or another with this cardinal fact.

Today, for example, Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, vetoed a general wage increase of 8 cents an hour for 1,100,000 nonoperating railway employees, recommended by a Presidential emergency board. Mr. Vinson's action is the Government's latest effort to "hold the line" on wages.

The Government is trying to do the same thing in connection with the 600,000 coal miners whose demands for a $2-a-day wage increase have been whittled down to much less than that after three coal stoppages.

The same general subject is involved in the Congressional controversy over subsidies that is scheduled to come to a head today in the Senate. Economists generally agree that properly administered subsidies are one of the necessary weapons in fighting living cost increases. But the House last week proposed to wipe out all domestic subsidies, and now the Senate is engaged in putting them back—to a limited degree.

Corporation Profits

The June issue of the Survey of Current Business, just issued by the Department of Commerce, shows that corporate earnings—after taxes—for the first quarter of 1943 are approximately 18 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1942. Based on present corporate tax rates, new profits for the quarter are calculated at $1,821,000,000 in January, February and March of this year. And they are rising.

The public as a whole is making money out of the war.

Figures of the Securities and Exchange Commission have disclosed this in quarterly reports showing unprecedented gains in so-called "cash deposits."

These figures include individuals and unincorporated small business. In the first quarter, January through March, these showed an additional $4,800,000,000 of "cash deposits" added even after unprecedented taxes.

While the nation was groaning over its supposed high taxes, cash

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Lad Proves Honesty Maxim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Frank Mangus, 12, found $375 in the street six months ago and turned it in to directors of the Children's Aid Society, who, in turn, handed it back to its rightful owner. Frank received no monetary rewards. But that was all right with Frank. He clings to one of the simplest of life's maxims: "Honesty is the best policy."

Today the Society announced that Frank had been chosen out of a field of nearly 14,000 New York boys from Staten Island to Harlem as the winner of the fifteenth annual George Lane Nichols Memorial Award, given each year by the Society to a member of the 10 boys' clubs in the congested area of the City for exhibiting the highest degree of good sportsmanship.

Frank, a member of the Society's Goodhue Center on Staten Island, was to receive the award this afternoon.

The runner-up in the award, Vincent Petrocelli, has invited Frank and three of Frank's pals to a celebration of the event at the West Side Center where games will be played, ice cream and soda served, and the award presented.

The award carries with it a medal and a two-week vacation at the Society's summer camp in New Hamburg, N. Y.

The award was established by Mrs. Pierre Jay Wurts in 1928 in memory of George Lane Nichols.

Frank is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mangus, 100 Prospect Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island.

French Compromise Plan Delays Full Settlement

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 24—Action of the French Committee of National Liberation in temporarily shelving problems relating to reform, reorganization, and fusion under a single command of the French Armed forces gives little satisfaction to de Gaullists here.

Though it ranks as a compromise and holds out a promise of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proposals being worked upon in the future by a special permanent military committee, it perpetuates the existing state of military affairs here, at least until North Africa ceases to be an active base of Allied operations.

Thus Gen. Henri Giraud remains Commander in Chief of all French forces in French North and West Africa as the American and British Governments wish him to do, and General de Gaulle continues Commander in Chief of his Fighting French forces in all other territories of the French Empire not under Axis domination.

These two Co-Presidents of the French Committee of National Liberation are to be Co-Chairmen of the new eight-man Military Committee of which the other members are to be chiefs of land, air, and sea forces under their respective commands.

New Machinery Set Up

Its working pace will necessarily be General Giraud's not General De Gaulle's, since the former as Commander in Chief of French forces here, can be expected to permit only such reorganization as he considers compatible with the discipline and development of his growing army. This army is now in process of being equipped on modern lines by the United States.

The formula upon which the two bodies of Frenchmen have been obliged to compromise doesn't solve any problems the De Gaullists so urgently desire to see solved.

It merely sets up new machinery for trying to find a solution at some future time. The status quo is preserved and with it opportunities for friction which provided many high-pressure moments in recent weeks while the French Committee of National Liberation engaged in breaking its first political deadlock.

Time Not Wasted

But that doesn't mean that the time and effort have been wasted. When Committee members recognized that there was no hope of unification of the French forces on terms at present acceptable to the Americans and British here, they set to work to find a plan for a division of military powers between the two Generals which would be acceptable both to the Allies and the Generals themselves.

They found it after long sessions of deliberation and presented it to full Committee of 13.

It is hoped that postponement of the need for fast handling of these highly contentious questions will result in the two French Commanders and their staffs getting to know and understand each other better than they do at present.

Requirements of the Americans

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Blackout Results Viewed As Generally Satisfactory

New England civilian defense officials appeared generally satisfied today with the results of last night's surprise blackout, which was marked by a flight of 24 U. S. Army bombers in a simulated raid over Eastern seaboard states from Virginia to New Hampshire.

However, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, although finding that 90 per cent of the persons in the state obeyed the regulations "to the letter" during the test, suggested that local civilian defense officials prosecute all violators in the future.

The isolated cases of non-co-operation reported included the difficulties wardens had in Boston in herding some pedestrians into shelters when the first echelon of planes was picked out of the skies by searchlight rays seconds after the metropolitan area was immersed in a total blackout at 11:39 p. m.

Plotted Course

Airplane spotters and civilian defense personnel plotted the course of the bombers with a continuing blanket of darkness that began rolling northward from Norfolk, Va., at 8 p. m., blacked out all or parts of seven States, and was finally lifted four and a half hours later when the all-clear was sounded in southern New Hampshire.

The bombers were seen first in New England over the western half of Connecticut which sounded the warning alert at 10:27. Moving northwest at an extremely high altitude, the group of Army Air Force planes crossed into Rhode Island 31 minutes later.

In Boston, the First Service Command flashed the confidential warning alert to air raid report centers at 11:08, and just ten minutes later sounded the sustained blast calling for the blackout of homes, business places and streets.

"Red" Signal Given

At 11:39 p. m. the "Red" signal plunged the city into a total blackout a mere 60 seconds before anti-aircraft searchlights caught a flight of six Flying Fortresses in their beam northeast of Boston.

The hum of the motors could be heard as this flight of "enemy" planes, followed closely by a second wave, moved steadily north to a base "somewhere in New England." Traffic was allowed to move again at 12:09 a. m. and at 12:21, just an hour and five minutes after the blackout was begun in Boston, the all-clear was sounded.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, on a tour of the city to check how well the regulations were being observed, saw some lights showing on the upper floors of a Tremont Street building. He went to the door to have them extinguished only to find Mayor Tobin on the same errand.

Numerous instances of automobiles continuing in motion during the blackout were reported on the South Shore by air-raid wardens at their posts during the test, which came as workmen were changing shifts in many of the war plants.

'Pretty Successful'

Col. Howard W. Robbins, Deputy Regional Director of Civilian Defense in New England, declared that according to preliminary reports the blackout raid drill "appeared to be pretty successful." He said he would await detailed observations before making further comment.

An unofficial estimate placed 250,000 of Massachusetts 400,000 air raid personnel in the field in response to their test, although, like the general public, they had had no advance notice except for the recent announcement by the Eastern Defense Command that one would be held soon.

The performance of citizens, wardens and auxiliary police in Boston was characterized as "exemplary" by Executive Director John J. Walsh of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. He disclosed that some 10,000 volunteers responded to the surprise alert.

At the conclusion of the blackout flight, Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding officer of the First Air Force, issued this statement from his headquarters at Mitchel Field, Long Island:

"The exercise is over now and we will evaluate its results carefully. Despite the mistakes that were made, it was valuable, if for no other reason, that it showed the need for having more tests to provide further training and eliminate the causes of error."

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Capt. Sheehan Called Before The Grand Jury

Capt. James T. Sheehan, one-time head of the special service squad who investigated rackets in Boston and known as "untouchable Sheehan," today appeared before the Suffolk County Grand Jury as a witness in its present investigation which is shrouded in secrecy.

Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe told reporters that he didn't think that there would be any announcement from the jurors today but that he hoped they would wind up their inquiry before the week was out.

The grand jurors were called into session yesterday by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and although a number of witnesses, including several State policemen, appeared before the jury, Captain Sheehan is the first to be identified.

Asked by reporters what he was doing there Captain Sheehan said that he had been summoned by the grand jury.

The term of the present grand jurors expires on June 30 when a new group of jurors take over. There are only six days left in which this present jury can complete its business.

Court House observers saw a movie projector being taken into the jury room yesterday and it was recalled that State police took pictures of the raids made by them last January on several gambling places. It also was wondered if the Jury is investigating the part police played in enforcing the laws against Boston's gambling rackets.

Captain Sheehan's appearance started further speculation that the Attorney General was taking steps to have this Grand Jury reindict the seven high Boston police officials whose indictment was quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly. Captain Sheehan, who was noted for his honesty and integrity in the prosecution of Boston "rackets," was in charge of the special service squad until 1937 when he was transferred to the Fields Corner Station. In October, 1939, he was assigned to night duty in the Traffic Division.

Members of the Attorney General's office brought records to the court today. Representing the Attorney General's office were Assistant Attorneys General Volpe and William F. Hayes. Neither had any comment to make on the proceedings.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell did not appear on the scene today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "A Survey of Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Ready to Avenge Its Namesake

Associated Press

The New United States Cruiser Quincy

Here the successor to cruiser sunk at Guadalcanal floats easily in the waters of Fore River following its launching before thousands of enthusiastic workmen of Bethlehem Steel Company. It is being nudged by a pair of tugs into the open waters while a blimp maintains protective watch overhead.

Gray Hull of the New Quincy Slips Into Bay at Fore River

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., June 24—"The cruiser Quincy, reporting for duty, sir."

These words were written into the seething waters of Quincy Bay at Fore River Shipyards yesterday as the gray hull of another modern warship slid down the oiled ways into the lap of Uncle Sam's Navy.

Under the protective eye of a Navy blimp overhead and the nudgings of a pair of tugboats, the new heavy cruiser, named after another cruiser sunk nearly a year ago in a surprise Japanese attack at Guadalcanal, nosed its way into Fore River where the work of completing its equipment was started at once.

The cruiser was christened by Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, daughter of the former Navy Secretary Charles Francis Adams who had sponsored the former cruiser Quincy launched at the same docks eight years ago. The presence of Mrs. Morgan, descendant of one of the oldest families of Quincy, including two one-time Presidents of the United States, gave to the launching an atmosphere of traditonal determination in the nation's war against its enemies. Thousands of workmen cheered as the potential avenger of the sinking of the former Quincy added more striking force to Uncle Sam's naval might.

The new ship was started back in October, 1941, and was originally slated to bear the name U. S. S. St. Paul. After the South Pacific battle the name was changed to Quincy. An Australian cruiser, Canberra, also lost in the same battle, has since been replaced at Fore River.

U. S. Eighth Air Force Awards

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The War Department today announced the award of more than 1,000 decorations to members of the Eighth Air Force, which is engaged in intense air action against Germany and Nazi-occupied territory in Europe.

Although the exploits recognized by the awards cover a period of several months, the War Department said the list is the longest ever compiled for a single announcement by the U. S. Army Air Force.

The decorations included the distinguished flying cross, the air medal and oak leaf clusters to the air medal, and included awards to the following New England men:

Connecticut

First Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

Charles F. Maas, captain, Bridgeport; Joseph G. Marcelonis, technical sergeant, Naugatuck; Robert G. Robel, technical sergeant, New Haven; Raymond L. Simons, technical sergeant, New Haven; James H. Thornton, technical sergeant, New Haven; Allerton F. Meddaugh, Jr., staff sergeant, New Milford; William J. McDonald, staff sergeant, Bridgeport; Andrew Maike, sergeant, Ansonia; Gilbert Simkiss, sergeant, Redding

Air Medal

Raymond A. Walker, first lieutenant, Hamden; Winifield E. Scovell, second lieutenant, Portland; Albert W. Raymon, technical sergeant, Stanford; George M. Ashe, staff seregant, Stratford; Harold M. Sena, staff sergeant, Bridgeport, reported missing in action since Jan. 5, 1943.

Maine

Second Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

Mahlon W. Cressey, staff sergeant, Biddeford.

First Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

Clarence V. King, technical sergeant, Island Falls; Stanley Adamen, staff sergeant, Lewiston; Arthur L. Burnham, staff sergeant, Corinna; Sidney E. Davis, staff sergeant, Danforth; George C. Fournier, staff sergeant, Chisholm; William H. Mountain, staff sergeant, Dexter; Theodore A. Rossto, staff sergeant, Bangor.

Air Medal

Parland J. Wentworth, technical sergeant, Kittery; Fred A. Newcomb, staff sergeant, Portland.

Massachusetts

Distinguished Flying Cross

George J. Spelmen, First Lieutenant, Holyoke; Francis G. Hinds, Technical Sergeant, Framingham.

Third Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

William H. Pescosolido, Technical Sergeant, Newtonville; Richard G. Ryan, Sergeant, Lynn.

Second Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

Anthony W. Pazzella, Second Lieutenant, Newton; James D. Cowan, Staff Sergeant, East Boston.

First Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal

Ralph H. Nutter, First Lieutenant, Norwood; Richard C. Browning, Second Lieutenant, Newton Center (posthumous). Reported killed in action on March 31, 1943; Fred W. Hayward, Second Lieutenant, Worcester; Homer H. Mohr, Second Lieutenant, Somerville; Norman R. Pilote, Second Lieutenant, Whitman; Arthur D. Reits, Second Lieutenant, Waltham; David A. Steele, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Amherst; Francis J. Burn, Technical Sergeant, Somerville; Milton Hamill, Technical Sergeant, Lynn; James T. Hickie, Technical Sergeant, Waltham; Francis G. Hinds, Technical Sergeant, Framingham; Erick K. Lindwall, Technical Sergeant, Gardner; George P. Murray, Technical Sergeant, South Boston; Richard J. Smith, Technical Sergeant, Everett; Roman R. Raczuki, Technical Sergeant, Pittsfield; Donald J. Bevan, Staff Sergeant, Springfield; Adolph B. Broncoway, Staff Sergeant, Turners Falls; Robert W. Cole, Staff Sergeant, Beverly; Joseph E. Collette, Staff Sergeant, North Chelmsford; Raymond P. Flynn, Staff Sergeant, Worcester; John D. Gonsalves, Staff Sergeant, Granby; Leonard H. O'Brien, Staff Sergeant, Dedham; Albert H. Ower, Staff Sergeant, Jamaica Plain; Peter W. Pappas, Staff Sergeant, Haverhill; Stephen E. Parker, Jr., Staff Sergeant, Brockton; Richard J. Daly, Sergeant, Pittsfield.

Air Medal

Francis H. Macduff, major, Brockton; Gerald F. Cunningham, first lieutenant, Haverhill; William P. Cassidy, second lieutenant, Brookhaven; Davis Carleton, master sergeant, Wollaston; Stanley S. Kruger, technical sergeant, Roxbury; Timothy Riordan, technical sergeant, Beverly; William Pomeroy, second lieutenant (home town unavailable); James P. Corrigan, staff sergeant (home town unavailable); Charles J. Melchiondo, staff sergeant, Medford; Paul O'Brien, staff sergeant, Springfield, reported missing in action since May 13, 1943; Anthony J. Roy, staff sergeant, Fitchburg; Carl E. Shellman, staff sergeant, Springfield (posthumous), reported killed in action on March 31, 1943; Gerard E. Sullivan, sergeant, Roslindale; Edmund R. Thornston, sergeant, Boston.

New Hampshire

First Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Walter Piotrowski, staff sergeant, Manchester; Paul H. Prescott, staff sergeant, Antrim.

Rhode Island

First Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Joseph A. Rekas, staff sergeant, Warwick; William L. Peltier, sergeant, Coventry.

Air Medal

Antonio Bednarchuk, staff sergeant, Woonsocket; Gelorme Musco, staff sergeant, Providence.

Vermont

First Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Warren B. Collins, second lieutenant, Colchester; Leslie E. Scott, staff sergeant, St. Johnsbury; Orlin G. Lunt, sergeant Montpelier.

Air Medal

Merrill E. Demas, staff sergeant, South Barre.

Downey Quits Out of Regard For 'His Boys'

Regard for "his boys," and the earnest feeling that he could be of help to them in meeting both war and postwar problems, caused Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education for the last four and a half years, to tender his resignation to Governor Saltonstall.

Back at his office this noon from the conference of Governors in Ohio, Governor Saltonstall said he had received no formal resignation from Commissioner Downey, but that he had known for some time that the Commissioner intended to resign. The Governor also declared that he had understood that Mr. Downey would continue in his present post until Sept. 1, implying that no changes would be authorized until that time by the State.

In announcing his decision last night, Commissioner Downey said that he hoped his resignation would be accepted in season for him to resume his former post as headmaster of English High School on Sept. 1.

"It was during peacetime that I left my boys at the English High School," said Commissioner Downey, who had been on the teaching staff of the school for 29 years prior to his Commissionership. "Then came the war and we have worked in co-operation with the Federal Government in preparing students for the wartime program.

"The big thing is to help youth meet the serious postwar problems which will confront not only the boys but their parents. I feel I will be happier working with my boys and I feel that I can be a help to them," he added.

Mr. Downey was appointed Commissioner of Education in 1939 by Governor Saltonstall to succeed James G. Reardon, who was removed by the Governor after an investigation of the so-called hurricane contracts of 1939.

Mr. Downey was given a leave of absence from his duties at English High at the time, since it was believed his stay as Commissioner would be of short duration. However, business of the Department increased, and Governor Saltonstall persuaded him to continue in the post.

Springfield Warehouse Employees Held Subject to Fair Labor Standards

Employees of the central office and warehouse of A. H. Phillips, Inc., located at Springfield, Mass., are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, but the truck drivers of that corporation are exempted, according to an opinion handed down today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court at Boston.

Violation of the Act is admitted, and a decree will be entered for the plaintiff—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor—according to Judge Ford's opinion, which was filed in the Clerk's Office of the District Court today. The civil action sought an injunction to restrain the firm from violating the overtime and record-keeping provisions of the Act. The case was argued for the Phillips Corporation at the hearing on April 22 by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

In addition to the office and warehouse at Springfield, the corporation operates a chain of about 49 retail stores, of which about 40 are in Massachusetts, and the remainder in Connecticut, doing an annual business of $1,500,000 in canned goods, flour, other staples, fresh vegetables and fruits, milk, bread, etc., according to the opinion. About 80 per cent of the merchandise handled in the warehouse is received from outside Massachusetts, the opinion stated.

The company maintained that the Act did not apply to it because it was a retail establishment, and, therefore, its employees were exempt. But the Judge ruled that only the employees of the retail stores were exempt while those of the central office and warehouse were subject to the Act.

Coal Enough for N. E. in Ickes' Power

Continued from Page 1

cumstances to avert a crisis. Our anthracite situation is the worst in the history of the city."

New England coal men, questioned today, reiterated their belief that failure to act decisively in favor of this area in the matter of coal shipments was due either to the selfish interests of the shippers, of the railroads, or of political groups—or to a combination of the three.

It is understandable, they say, that the railroads should prefer to send anthracite coal on the long-haul to the Midwest, where a choice between the Midwest and the nearby East is possible. Not only is the long haul more economical of itself, but cars sent into the Midwest can return loaded with iron ore for the steel mills of Pennsylvania as they cannot from New England. There has always been, railroad men say, a heavy "empty" movement from New England back to the coal mines.

A definite order from Washington, they believe, is the only way of remedying the situation for New England, but it is a way that can be taken now.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight; slightly warmer Friday morning; light winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Slightly warmer; little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont—Slightly warmer today. Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:34 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 5:36 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Planes Collide and Burn; Fallen Craft Derails Train

SOUTHVILLE, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Two Army planes collided and burst into flames at a high altitude today and one of them crashed directly in front of a six-coach passenger train, bound from Worcester to Boston, derailing the engine and five coaches.

One pilot parachuted to safety and the other perished. His body was found a quarter of a mile from the wreckage of his burned ship. The pilot who bailed out lost his shoes. He landed several hundred yards from the railroad tracks.

A Boston-bound express train passed by only a short time before the plane came down on the railroad right of way. Two coaches of the local train were set afire, forcing the passengers to leave hurriedly.

Firemen Summoned

Firemen were summoned from Westboro, Southboro, and Hopkinton, and first reports were that exploding machine-gun bullets hampered their work.

The Boston & Albany railroad said the engine and five of six coaches of the train were derailed

The burning planes came down within 1,000 feet of each other, and two other ships, which had been flying wit hthem, circled the area several times, apparently to attract attention to the accident, before proceeding to their destination.

Passengers Shaken

The Rev. Clyde Robbins, pastor of the Baptist Church in Westboro, said several of his fellow passengers on the train were shaken but that none appeared hurt seriously. The engineer suffered cuts about the face and head, the Rev. Mr. Robbins added.

The engineer said the rails were spread by the intense heat of the burning plane, causing the derailment.

The Southville postmaster, whose name was not learned, was one of the first to reach the scene. He sent two boys running down around a bend in the tracks in an effort to halt the train.

One boy pulled off his red shirt and shook it as a signal, but the train was unable to stop.

William E. Granger said he was in a rear coach when he heard the train's brakes screech. Some of the plane wreckage was hanging from wires beside the tracks, he said.

Approved Grove Changes Plan Declared Incorrect by Expert

The Boston Building Department's approved plan for Cocoanut Grove alterations "is incorrect" in certain respects according to testimony made today by George Curtin, the Government's architect expert, under cross-examination in the Superior Court trial of five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate the city's building laws.

On trial are James Welansky, manager of the Grove at the time of the fire; Reuben O. Bodenhorn, designer of the club; Theodore Eldracher, city building inspector, Samuel Rudnick, Building Contractor, and David Gilbert, foreman on the alteration job.

According to Exhibit 2, the plan approved by the building department, the "light well" only extends to the southeasterly wall of 6 Piedmont Street, the witness testified when shown the plan by Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for James Welansky. His plan, the witness said, showed that the "light well" extended 3½ feet beyond. Mr. Curtin told the court that the plan "is incorrect in that regard."

He then said that there was no wall running from Piedmont Street to the backyards of 4 and 6 Shawmut Street and that Exhibit 2 shows a wall that does not exist. He admitted, under cross-examination, that Exhibit 2 wasn't correct.

Exhibit 2, he said, does not show conditions before or after the alteratons in "these two regards."

Mr. Callahan moved to have Exhibit 2 stricken out but Judge Edward T. Broadhurst denied the motion. The defense attorney then moved to have Exhibit 2 remain in for only a limited purpose but that also was denied by the Judge.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins read statements to the jury made by Mr. Rudnick at the Fire Marshal's hearing at which he told of the alterations he made at the Grove. Barnett Welansky hired him, Mr. Rudnick said at the hearing, and Mr. Bodenhorn was the brains. He said he took orders from Mr Bodenhorn.

Mr. Rudnick further testified before the Fire Marshal, according to the transcript read by Mr. Collins, that he tried without success to get metal doors from the National Building Finish Company and the Commonwealth Roofing Company in Worcester. He also said that Mr. Gilbert had been trying to get the doors. He told the Fire Marshal that the doors were not installed.

Continuing his testimony at the hearing Mr. Rudnick said he talked with James Welansky about the opening of the Grove. James had told him, he said, that everything was done.

When Mr. Rudnick asked him about the doors James said they would be installed the minute they are received.

Further reading of the transcript brought out that Mr. Rudnick had talked with the building inspector about the doors and that the latter had asked why they hadn't been installed. Mr. Rudnick said the doors had been ordered and, when ready, would be delivered.

Assistant Attorney John J. Walsh, Jr., then read to the jury the testimony of Mr. Rudnick during the Grand Jury investigation. Mr. Rudnick admitted to the Jurors that he had not put in the fire doors. He also testified that when he told Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove, that he couldn't get the doors from the National Building Finish Company, Barnett told him to get them at any price. The doors were not in, he said, when the Club opened on Nov. 17.

Nantasket Line Seeks to Raise Children's Fare

Soldiers and children would be charged 25 cents instead of 20 cents for a trip to Nantasket under proposals made to the Public Utilities Commission today by counsel for the Nantasket-Boston Steamship lines.

Smaller patronage on the lines caused by a general public fear of restrictions which make it impossible to assure patrons of round-trips to Nantasket was the reason given for the petition to get more money for children and men in the service. At the same time it was said that operating costs of the lines have increased 20 per cent above the $140,000 expended in 1942.

No commuter tickets are being provided this year and no round trips are sold by the Nantasket lines. This was attributed to the fact that wartime restrictions do not allow the company to assure those who go to Nantasket that they will be brought back. On several occasions, patrons have been left in Nantasket to get back as best they can because of jammed boats which must return to Boston before dark.

Dog Goes 'Scot' Free After 'Day' in Court

"Silence is golden"—even a dog knows that, and as a result went "Scott free from court today.

Sparky, a black and white Scotty, was brought into municipal court on charges of "barking" around the clock in a South Boston residential district. Six neighbors paraded into the hot court room to testify to Sparky's noisy qualities.

Miss Helen Brown, owner of Sparky, appeared in the dog's behalf but she really didn't need to for the canine was his own best witness.

While the Judge heard the complaints Sparky just sauntered around the court room without as much as making a whisper. He wagged his tail whenever his name was spoken and cast coy glances at the Judge.

After the Judge had heard several witnesses he said that he was very much impressed with Sparky's behavior in Court. In fact, he said he had heard enough witnesses, and was satisfied that Sparky was quite a gentleman. He dismissed the case.

Belgian Art Now In Museum Series

Third in the series "Arts of Our Allies" is the exhibition of Belgian art which has just opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The paintings, sculptures, prints and tapestries, dating from the 15th to the 17th century, have been assembled from various departments. The objects will remain on display through July 18.

The Rubens sketch of Mercury and Argus, recently acquired, and the well-known portrait of Isabella Brant, by Rubens, frame a Brussels tapestry of armorial pattern woven by Albert Auwercx [1671-1717]. There are also paintings by Van Dyck, Pieter Brueghel the Younger, Joos Van Cleef, Hans Memling, and Jan Mostaert.

Rush T. Jones

Rush T. Jones, who passed on in Melrose last night, was a political writer on the staff of The Christian Science Monitor for many years, retiring in November, 1938. A student of government and a keen analyst, Mr. Jones was a well-known figure at the State House and City Hall where he covered many historical events for this newspaper.

Born in Bellaire, Ohio and a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College he started his newspaper career on a country newspaper in Washington, Pa. He also wrote for the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh Press, Boston American, and Boston Record.

Mr. Jones came on the staff of this newspaper in 1911 and remained as a political writer until 1918 when he joined the Boston Record. He returned to the Monitor editorial staff, however, in 1922 and covered many important assignments until his retirement in 1938.

Mr. Jones was given much credit for the nomination of Calvin Coolidge as Vice-President of the United States. In 1919, nine months before the Republican Convention in Chicago, Mr. Jones had written: "What Calvin Coolidge has done in putting down the Boston police strike will make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency nine months hence."

Among his many interviews with political leaders Mr. Jones always classed the one he had with Mr. Coolidge as his best. Mr. Coolidge just sat and rocked, said nothing, and let Mr. Jones do all the talking. Another time Mr. Jones had written a complimentary piece about Mr. Coolidge when he was Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Jones was called to the Governor's office. When he arrived Governor Coolidge said: "Saw your piece."

Coming in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR JUNE 26 1943

HIS CAREER MEASURES HARVARD
By Robert K. Shelaby
Review of the career of the retiring secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

HIDDEN TREASURES OF LABOR
By Dorothea Kahn
This article tells what has become of the "unemployables," and shows that many have left the relief rolls for lathes and grinding machines, and for filing departments and shipping rooms.

TROUBLED WATERS FOR TOKYO
By Louis B. Wright
Member of the Defense Group of California Institute of Technology surveys the United States policy in the Pacific, indicating that the war has shown the futility of further American isolation there.

NORDIC COMPOSER, A NATIONAL HERO
By Paul Nettl
Edvard Grieg's 100th anniversary is being celebrated this month, and here is presented an estimate of the man and his work by a distinguished musicologist.

PAKISTAN, KEY TO MOSLEM WORLD
By Egon Kenheling
The Pakistan program has deep significance for India and the whole Moslem world, and this article tells what it means and the part it is likely to play in the Near East.

FUN OF THE FORCES
By Norman Somaba
Humorous sketches by a man whose pen is steadily finding new fields to conquer.

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Detroit Restraints Eased; 70 Rioters Sentenced

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—Curfew and other restrictions imposed by Gov. Harry F. Kelly on nearby Oakland and Macomb Counties after race rioting in Detroit this week were removed today. Both counties include some Detroit suburban areas.

Removal of these restrictions, announced by Governor Kelly after a conference with Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., and Brig. Gen. William E. Guthner of the Army's Sixth Service Command, in charge of troops patrolling the city, restored normal activities in the two counties.

In Wayne County (Detroit), some relaxation of previous restrictions was made. The curfew was set for midnight, instead of 10 p. m.; places of amusement were permitted to remain open until 11 p. m. instead of being forced to close at 9 p. m., and sale of alcoholic beverages by the glass was permitted except between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Ban on Liquor Sales

All sales of bottled liquor by state stores and specially designated distributors still were prohibited, as was assembly of crowds on public streets and the carrying of weapons by any persons other than the police or military authorities.

Mayor Jeffries said he had recommended relaxation of the local restrictions after receiving a report from Police Commissioner John Witherspoon that the city was fast returning to normalcy.

Meanwhile those who did the killing and looting in the riots were hunted down relentlessly as the list of fatalities reached 31. Two white men injured in Monday's rioting died last night. One had been stoned by a group of Negro youths and the other struck on the hear by a brick, police said.

After a night marked by only minor disturbances, law enforcement agencies took measures to make sure that every person, white or Negro, would be punished in proportion to the part he took in the rioting.

Night Passes Quietly

With the city guarded by 3,800 soldiers, last night passed quietly. Troops had to be called, however, to stand by while the senior class of Northeastern High School was graduated. A restless crowd of youths had gathered outside the school as the seniors, including 29 Negroes, received their diplomas.

"We have the situation under control," Governor Kelly announced. "Our next step is to find out who the guilty ones are, to punish them and see that things of this kind do not happen again inthe State of Michigan."

Toward that end he appointed Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton, State Police Commissioner Oscar C. Olander, Mayne County Prosecutor William E. Dowling and John H. Witherspoon, Detroit Police Commissioner, to a committee to investigate underlying causes of the riot. The Army was invited to participate in this inquiry.

Trying to Fix Blame

More than 1,300 persons were arrested during the rioting, and the entire Detroit police force was engaged in questioning them to fix responsibility for crimes.

While policemen carried on their hunt, other city agencies undertook the task of relieving victims of the riot and helping to repair property. It was estimated that 150 stores were destroyed or badly damaged in the Negro district. Nineteen smashed and burned automobiles were piled up in a city lot.

Relief agencies opened four stations to deal with problems arising from the riot. One of the most pressing problems was food. The rioters looted many groceries and meat markets, and today Negro housewives discovered there were not many places left in which to shop.

City courts began their third day of meting out punishment to minor hoodlums. More than 70 persons, a majority of them Negroes, were sent to jail for 90 days on various misdemeanor charges yesterday.

War plants, where Detroit's huge productin was seriously slowed by absenteeism, approached normal operations today. The WPB reported absenteeism had fallen to about 9 per cent yesterday and might be expected to reach a normal figure today.

Foremen Quit Jobs

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—Four units of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant operated today without the services of 1,500 foremen who, their union chief said, had quit their jobs because of company refusal to rehire certain strikers of last week end.

The incident brought to the fore again a clash between the independent union and the company over interpretation of an agreement relating to a technical question over foremen's pay. Robert H. Keys, President of the Foremen's Association of America, said the company had delayed a settlement.

Military Police on duty in Detroit's race riots were ordered to the Rouge plant. Brig. Gen. William E. Guthner, in command of the riot troops, said the soldiers were sent to Rouge "simply for security." There was no untoward incident.

Dies to Probe Conditions Of Race Clashes

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP) — Recent racial disturbances including the Detroit race riot will be investigated by the Dies Committee during public hearings starting next week, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Dies said the hearings, originally called to inquire into Japanese activities and the method of releasing Japanese from internment camps, would be broadened as a result of reports by Committee investigators indicating that the Detroit rioting resulted from "combined operations" of foreign and domestic propaganda groups.

The Committee, he said, has evidence that Japanese agents working through established organizations had promoted racial prejudice in the Detroit area, presumably to interfere with war production and to break down home front morale.

Recent testimony given the Committee by officials of the Ku Klux Klan, he added, disclosed that the K. K. K. had enrolled many members in the Detroit area. Whether the Committee would inquire further into the K. K. K. activities, Mr. Dies did not say.

The first witness in the Committee's first public hearings in many months probably will be Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority which has jurisdiction over Japanese internees.

Opinions Differ In 'Zoot' Probe

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (AP)—Widely different opinions have been assembled by a Joint State Legislative Committee concerning underlying causes of recent zoot-suit clashes.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron yesterday told the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities that he believed the irdorers were attributable to juvenile delinquency and not to racial prejudice, Axis agents or other foreign influences.

R. E. Combs, Chief Investigator for the Committee, had asserted earlier that Communist organizations took an active part in fostering the violence.

Armando G. Torrez, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Mexican Affairs, said war hysteria and a desire of servicemen for action were factors in the riots. He testified that the recent outbreaks probably grew from a minor altercation between Mexicans and servicemen, followed by retaliations in large numbers on both sides.

Senator Jack B. Tenney, Chairman of the Committee, asked Mr. Torrez if Left-Wing or Communist-sponsored groups might have been an element in the outbreaks.

Mr. Torrez said yes, adding that youth groups, and other groups as well, were encouraged in wrongdoing when they felt they would be defended by some organization.

Kiwanis Names Rice President of Group

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Donald B. Rice of Oakland, Calif., today was chosen President of Kiwanis International to succeed Fred G. McAlister of London, Ont.

The Rev. Philip E. Auer, Galion, Ohio, was named Vice-President for the United States and Paul R. Brecken, Calgary, Alta., Vice-President for Canada. Ben Dean of Grand Rapids, Mich., was chosen Treasurer.

Mrs. William Meloney

PAWLING, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—Mrs. William Brown Meloney, who passed on here yesterday, was one of the country's leading women journalists, and editorial director of "This Week," Sunday magazine of The New York Herald Tribune and of other newspapers.

Born in Bardstown, Ky., Marie Mattingly Meloney trained for a career as a concert pianist but later turned to journalism. She began her newspaper work at the age of 16, when she became a reporter for the Washington Post.

Two years later she was named chief of the Washington Bureau of the Denver Post and was one of the first women accredited to a seat in the Senate press gallery.

She served as editor of "Women's Magazine," "Delineator," and associate editor of "Everybody's."

She was named editor of the Herald Tribune Sunday magazine in 1926 and nine years later of "This Week," which succeeded the Sunday magazine. She became editorial director last June 3.

Mrs. Meloney traveled extensively in search of news, interviewed Mussolini four times and once turned down an interview with Hitler. She was decorated three times each by the Governments of Belgium and France for her World War I relief work and by the Polish Government for supplying radium to a Warsaw hospital.

In 1930, she organized the first Herald Tribune Forum on Current Events.

More Than Mere Beauty

Otto Menge

These Planes Deliver the 'Goods' for the Allies

Upper: The United States Navy's PBY-5A versatile amphibian built by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, maker also of the Coronado, Liberator, and Liberator Express—new cargo carrier. Known as the Catalina, this long-range patrol bomber is capable of landing or taking off on land or water. Lower: Long-range patrol bomber, also built by Consolidated Vultee. Designated by the Navy as the PB2Y-3, this model, known as the Coronado, is the largest and most powerful mass-production airplane in Navy service.

Mass Output Speeds Planes in San Diego

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"A lone heavy bomber, on reconnaissance April 12 near Wewak in the Southwest Pacific, was attacked by 12 Japanese planes. In the battle that followed, the American bomber shot down six enemy planes and probably destroyed a seventh, then returned safely to its base."

That bomber, the Army Air Forces announced, was a Liberator—of the kind San Diego men and women are building.

They are building Liberators in what has become one of the most important war-production plants in the United States, and besides Liberators, which go to the Army, they are building Catalina patrol bomber flying boats and gigantic Coronado patrol bomber and transport flying boats for the Navy.

The San Diego division of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, which today employs more persons than worked in San Diego altogether before the war, traces its history back 20 years this summer to the modest founding of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in East Greenwich, N. Y., on May 29, 1923. Today, as the largest of the 11 divisions throughout the country which comprise the organization that came into being recently when Consolidated merged with Vultee Aircraft, Inc., it is doing a war job that more than hints at aviation's great postwar development.

But the war's the thing now. The most startling aspect of air-frame manufacture these days, in relation to its after-the-war prospects, is its evolution from what might quite accurately be called building aircraft by hand to mass production technique — a change-over illustrated perfectly here. San Diego's most astonishing proof that the change-over is entirely possible is the way Consolidated Vultee builds Coronados on a mass basis. Comparably, it's almost like turning out skyscrapers by the dozen!

The epic of Consolidated Vultee, however, is the story of how it has adopted a simplified production method that makes possible the hiring for highly technical work of many thousands of men and women who never so much as mended their own worn-out flat-iron cords before the war. These persons have not become trained technicians suddenly, but they have been put to work on simple, learnable jobs broken down from larger and more complex units such as experts used to work on.

This not only makes possible the employment of persons without previous industrial experience, but it speeds production amazingly. The way the Liberator is built here shows this up particularly.

Three years ago before the mechanized assembly line was established, the instruments, radio equipment, throttles, and all the scores of gadgets the pilot has to deal with on the flight deck were installed on a single plane by a crew of six. It wasn't possible for more workmen to get inside the nose section of the fuselage and still work efficiently. It required 6,000 man-hours of 50 working days for the crews of six workers to build just one bomber nose.

Now it takes only one third of the workers to turn out more than 33 times as many Liberator bomber nose sections as under the old method.

Engineers accomplished this speeding up by working out an assembly-line system on which the shell of the nose section is first built, then divided into five sections, and reassembled or "buttoned" together again after dozens of workmen have had free access to the separated parts to make necessary installations.

If this plane looks big—and it is big, sturdy, and vital in performance—and if the Catalina flying boat with its mounting record of efficiency in the Pacific looks big, what about the Coronado? The sight of a Coronado rising gracefully in test flight from San Diego Bay is a foreglimpse of the huge transport to which the future will doubtless find itself accustomed.

Some figures sketch the picture. The Coronado is 79 feet 3 inches long. Its wing span is 115 feet. Its maximum speed is more than 200 miles an hour. It can carry eight 1,000-pound bombs and two torpedoes or 12 bombs up to 1,000 pounds in size. In the transport version, it has room for 5,000 pounds of long-distance cargo and on shorter-range trips requiring less gasoline it can transport 15,000 pounds of freight.

When San Diego men and women build Coronados, they are helping to insure delivery of vital plane and tank parts to places like the Aleutians, the South Pacific, and starting points of the offensive against Europe.

President Chooses New Ministers To Canada, New Zealand, and Iraq

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today nominations of Ray Atherton to be Minister to Canada, William C. Burdette to be Minister to New Zealand and Loy W. Henderson to be Minister to Iraq.

Mr. Atherton, a native of Brookline, Mass., and former United States minister to Denmark, is Acting Chief of the Division of European Affairs in the State Department. He will serve simultaneously as Minister of the Government in Luxemburg, now located in Canada. He will succeed J. Pierpont Moffat, who passed on last January.

Mr. Burdett of Knoxville, Tenn., is a foreign service officer of the State Department. He will succeed Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who resigned last March and took a special assignment from President Roosevelt which has taken him to the Middle East and Europe.

Also a foreign service officer, Mr. Henderson moves into a new position. Since August 1942, the United States has been represented in Iraq by Thomas Wilson, who had the title of Minister-Resident and Consul General. Mr. Henderson's home is Colorado Springs, Colo.

Execution Stay Sought In Max Stephan Case

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—A stay of execution for Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner sentenced to capital punishment July 2 for treason, was sought today from Chief Justice Harlan Stone.

The request was made by Nicholas Salowich, Stephan's attorney, to permit the filing of a Supreme Court appeal from the action of the Federal District Court at Detroit in denying a new trial on the grounds that new evidence had been discovered.

The District Court's ruling has been upheld by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court.

Japan's Feudal Economy Held Inimical to Peace

By Alice Myers
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 24—Japan's peculiar feudal economy must be destroyed if permanent peace in the Far East is to be won, according to Philip Jaffe, one of the editors of Amerasia.

"To defeat the military is not enough," he said here. "We must make it possible for people of Japan to overthrow this economy. They must be able to have a revolution."

Speaking at yesterday afternoon's session of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College, Mr. Jaffe described the Japanese internal system as one in which a highly developed industrial economy has been superimposed on the old feudal economy, the people remaining feudal slaves. Neither China nor India can ever be free, he maintained, if Japan is allowed to retain its semi-feudal pre-war economic existence.

In Mr. Jaffe's opinion the kind of world we have after the war depends more on what we do with Asia than what we do with Europe. China holds the future of Asia in its hands, and the future of the United States depends to a great extent on China, according to him.

Another approach to the problems of the Pacific was pursued by Chih Meng, Secretary of the China Institute, at last evening's meeting. Declaring that ever since 1918 all our thinking has been too rationalistic and too materialistic, he advocated investing more thought and money in building inter-personal and inter-group friendship among the nationals of the different countries.

More exchange scholarships, for instance, would help. Too much emphasis has been placed on intergovernmental treaties and covenants, he said, and too little on educational and cultural relations, the latter is indispensable to winning the peace, he held.

Institute members attending the agriculture round table for the past three days have gained new insight into the complexities of the general farm and food production picture. Both Miss Anna D. Schoonmaker, its chairman, and Miss Elizabeth Herring, Secretary for Rural Interests, Y. W. C. A., who led the discussion yesterday, have emphasized the need for greater understanding of the rural situation on the part of urban residents.

Miss Schoonmaker, who has worked with the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association for 13 years, and Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, Director of its Home Department, both told me how the farm women are endeavoring to meet the labor shortage by working in the fields and the barns as well as running their homes and doing Red Cross and United Service Organizations work besides. Their sense of patriotism will not let them forego the latter, they said.

Among the speakers at the final session of the agriculture round table were Mrs. Charles Townsend and Mrs. Frank Washburn of New York City, volunteer organizers of Farm for Freedom, which recruits college girls for work on farms in New York State. They reported that they now have 300 girls picking strawberries at the rate of 9,000 quarts a day. The girls receive five cents a quart for their labor.

In another round table yesterday, Albert Foster, New York Branch, American Society for Advancement of Management; Solomon Barkin, Research Director, Textile Workers of America, and E. Harvey Heywood, Production Manager, S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, discussed "Time and Motion Study as a Management Tool for Greater Production," under the general round-table topic, "Full Utilization of Manpower in Industry."

"The three main objects of the incentive plan," stated Mr. Heywood, "are to increase employee earning, increase production, and decrease cost." Using examples from his own plant, he demonstrated the effectiveness of production planning and control in accomplishing these ends.

Wife of Rickenbacker To Accept His Degree

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker won't be present to receive an honorary degree from the American Theological Seminary and Wilmington Bible College Friday night, but he will be well represented.

The college announced that the noted flyer's wife, Mrs. Edward V. Rickenbacker, will speak and, with their sons David and William, accept the degree.

Col. Hans Christian Adamson, who was with Captain Rickenbacker in the South Pacific ordeal, also is to speak.

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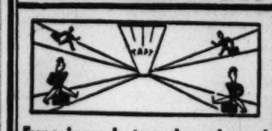
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Art Exhibitions—Pops Programs in Prospect—Screen News— Radio

Morse Canvas, Harbor Views Are Displayed

Interesting items of Americana are always to be found at the gallery of Charles Childs, 171 Newbury Street. The pictures relate to daily life, architecture, shipping, hobbies; some are formal portraits.

Currently Mr. Childs is showing a portrait by the eminent painter and inventor, Samuel Finley Breeze Morse. Because he could not earn a livelihood painting pictures, Morse turned with some reluctance to invention, and electrical telegraphy. This is a portrait of an affluent merchant of New York, William Augustus Lawrence. The picture was painted in 1882 and Morse was working with a firm and authoritative brush. The style is reminiscent of Stuart and the English. It discloses Morse as a portraitist of accomplishment. But the world responded more readily to his other accomplishments.

There are several paintings of ships and harbor views showing the characteristic shipping of the middle of the last century. A view of Boston Harbor painted in 1851 shows how fully tenanted it was with ships that plied foreign waters and attended to coastwise trade. There is also a view of Gloucester Harbor painted in 1852 by Fitzhugh Lane.

By William Sidney Mount, painter of genre, is an entertaining canvas, "Fair Exchange Is No Robbery." American painters liked to tell stories and relate anecdotes, and they had a special aptitude for description. Also on display is a selection of pictures of early Boston streets, buildings, and historic spots.

♪ ♪ ♪

Triptych by Mr. Gammell

At the Guild of Boston Artists, a decorative altar triptych by R. H. Ives Gammell will be on exhibition through June 30. It was painted for an army chapel at Camp Crowder, Mo.

Mr. Gammell's pictures have adorned the walls of the Boston Guild frequently in recent years. He has revealed in a number of compositions an interest in thematic presentation with allegory and symbols. His style is formal, and he dwells patiently upon telling details. He has more in common with the Pre-Raphaelites than with fellow artists.

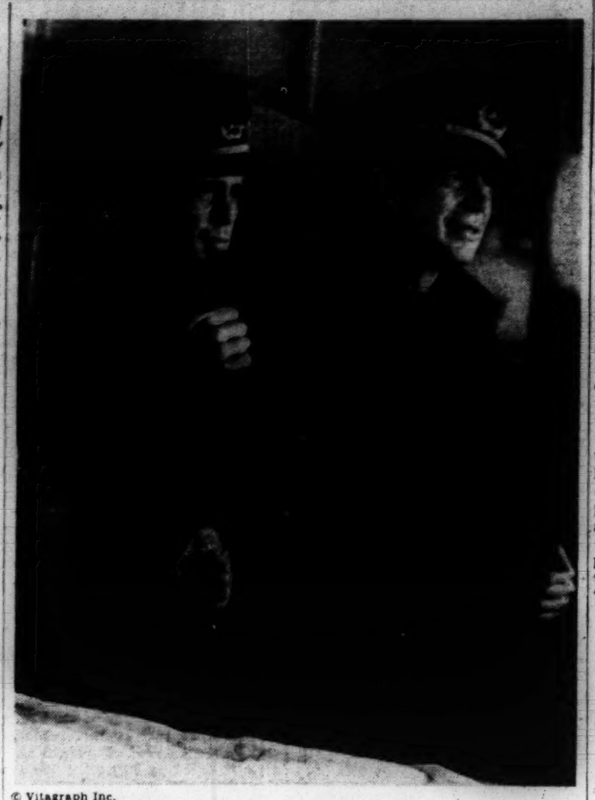
The Triptych consist of three religious figures carrying symbols. They are painted meticulously and the colors are clear and bright.

D. A.

Lois Wilson from Films

Lois Wilson, who plays the mother of the young thing who is the center of attention in "Junior Miss" at the Colonial Theater, was the heroine of the film, "The Covered Wagon," and played opposite John Gilbert, Rudolph Valentine, Thomas Meighan, and Wallace Reid on the screen. She has not given up pictures altogether, for she appeared in MGM's "Bad Little Angel," and Columbia's "Nobody's Children" a couple of years ago, after a year and a half spent on tour in the stage play, "The Women."

After the tour of "The Women" Miss Wilson occupied herself chiefly with radio for two years, playing leading roles in several of the air serials, such as "Women of Courage," "School of the Air," "Manhattan at Midnight," and the Ellery Queen detective drama. She also was guest star on various programs.



© Vitagraph Inc.

Humphrey Bogart and Raymond Massey
In "Action in the North Atlantic" arriving today at the Metropolitan

Two and Two Together

According to an item in Dance News, an operetta on the life of Fanny Elssler will be produced in the fall by Lodewick Vroom, producer of "Rosalinda." The score, by Johann Strauss, has never been played in America. The book is by Hans Adler. Balanchine is mentioned as the possible choregrapher.

Main point of interest is that the leading role requires "a first-rate ballet dancer who can also sing and act." For this role Balanchine might naturally nominate Vera Zorina (his wife). But this department, if it had anything to say about it, would choose the sumptuous Mia Slavenska, not only as a happy stroke of type casting (Slavenska could easily look and dance the part) but because that artist's low, pleasing voice and acting ability has been proved in the French film, "Ballerina." She would probably have to learn English, and she might have to learn to sing. No harm in that.

Now, Slavenska is said to be leaving the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for a recital tour to begin in January, and a musical comedy appearance before that. Michael Todd's "Light Wines and Dancing" is named in this connection. But not too definitely.

Perhaps the sum will come out right by fall.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Five Soloists Listed For Ninth Week

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts begin their ninth week Sunday night with a Pension Fund Concert, and from Tuesday will present various numbers of special interest each night and several soloists. There will be no concert Monday. Jesús María Sanromá will appear in the Rhapsody in Blue at the Sunday night concert and will play Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto on Wednesday. On Saturday he will play two works by Liszt. Bernhard Weiser will appear on Tuesday in the Piano Concerto by Khatchatourian, the Soviet composer. Olivia Hall, harpist, will make her Pops début on Thursday. Leo Litwin will appear on the same evening and again on Friday. Georges Moleux, the doublebass virtuoso, will appear on Friday in the Concerto for this instrument by Koussevitzky. The programs of the week follow:

Pension Fund Concert
Sunday, June 27

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá

Tuesday, June 29

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ..... Offenbach
Latvian Peasant Dance ..... Kalnins
"Finlandia," ..... Sibelius
Piano Concerto ..... Khatchatourian
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
Waltzes from "The Merry Widow" ..... Lehár
Malagueña ..... Lecuona-Frofé
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Wednesday, June 30

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Danza Brasileira" ("Brazilian Dance") ..... Guarnieri
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
"Up the Street" ..... Morse

Thursday, July 1

"Washington Post" ..... Sousa
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Harp and Orchestra ..... Handel
Soloist: Olivia Hall
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Warsaw Concerto (in one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 2

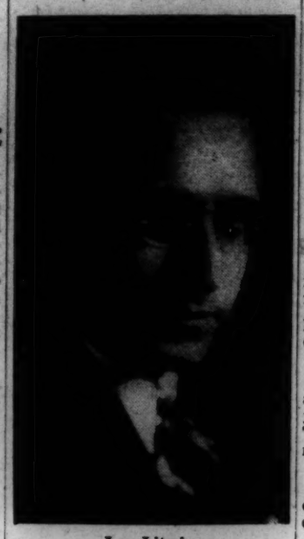
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Double Bass and Orchorus, Op. 3 ..... Koussevitzky
Soloist: George Moleux
"Where the Citrons Bloom" ..... Strauss
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"On the Trail," from the Grand Canyon Suite ..... Grofé
"Brazil," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, July 3

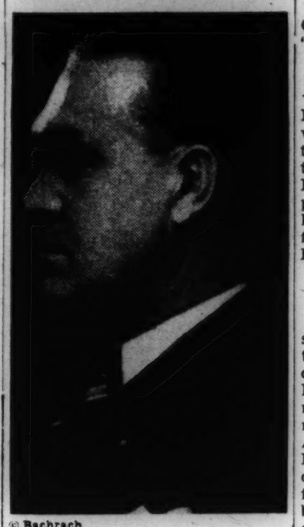
Stars and Stripes Forever ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Totentanz," Paraphrase on the Dies Irae, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Divertissement, from the Ballet, "The Straw Hat" ..... Ibert
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Mozart Matriculates ..... Alec Templeton
(Arranged by Peter Bodge)
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Turkish March ..... Mozart
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
"Little Fugue in G minor," ..... Bach-Cailliet
Bolero ..... Ravel
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
"La Quitaffa" ..... Brown-Langendoen
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler



Leo Litwin



© Bachrach

Ludwig Juht
Soloists Friday night at the Pops

'Hargrove' To Make Debut On the Screen

Under the direction of Wesley Ruggles, Metro has begun the production of "See Here, Private Hargrove," comedy of a private's life in the army. George Haight is producer. The cast includes Robert Walker, Donna Reed, Chill Wills, Ray Collins, Donald Curtis, Keenan Wynn, Bill Phillips, and George Offerman, Jr.

♪ ♪ ♪

Greenwich Village, New York, as it was in 1920, will be the subject of a musical to be made by Twentieth Century-Fox with Carmen Miranda in a leading role.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Cole, special dancer will direct dances for Metro's Technicolor remake of "Kismet."

♪ ♪ ♪

Kenny Baker will have a lead in Columbia's forthcoming musical, "Doughboys in Ireland."

♪ ♪ ♪

In Paramount's farce about wartime Washington, "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard will have the lead as a girl from the West who becomes secretary to a new partner in a toy factory. Both go to Washington to obtain priorities, and have to become household servants in order to find lodging. Fred MacMurray and Roland Young are also in the cast.

Final Victory Concert

The final Victory Concert of the season under the sponsorship of the Victory Concerts Committee, in co-operation with USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be given Sunday afternoon at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Cleora Wood, soprano, and Howard Goding, pianist, members of the New England Conservatory faculty. The Victory Concerts will be resumed on Sept. 19. The program for Sunday's concert follows:

Allegro maestoso, from Sonata in F minor, Op. 5 ..... Brahms
Waltz in A flat major, Op. 64, No. 1 ..... Chopin
Polonaise in F sharp minor, Op. 44 ..... Chopin
Mr. Goding
Ariette du Parnasso Confuso ..... Gluck
"Clair de lune" ..... Fauré
"La fée aux chansons" ..... Fauré
"Le temps des lilas" ..... Chausson
"Mandoline ..... Debussy
Miss Wood
Choros, No. 5 ..... Villa-Lobos
"Minstrels" ..... Debussy
Two Spanish waltzes ..... Granados
Mr. Goding
"Noite de Junho" ..... Fernandos
"Consejo" ..... Obradors
"Cancion al arbol del olvido" ..... Ginestra
"Adam lay i-bounded" ..... Hutchinson
"The Doves" ..... Theodore Chanler
"I rise when you enter" ..... Theodore Chanler
Miss Wood

Dana Andrews and James Gleason
In "Crash Dive" continuing at the Keith Memorial

German Future, Radio Topic

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Must Germany Be Dismembered?" is the topic of tonight's America's Town Meeting of the Air. Emil Ludwig, author, will take the affirmative side and Gerhardt Segar, former member of the German Reichstag, speaks for the negative. The interrogators are Dr. Harold Dalgleish, Professor of History, University of Utah, and Delbert Draper, an attorney, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan will discuss the Detroit race riots on March of Time, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m. Other speakers are Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, and Dillon Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, in charge of internment camps in the United States.

Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, sings excerpts from the "Venusberg" scene of Wagner's "Tannhauser" in her fourth and final appearance with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Josef Stopak conducts the NBC Orchestra on the Music of the New World Series in a program of modern music of Latin America, including compositions by Rene Amengual, Francisco Mignone, Carmargo Guarnieri and Terig Tucci, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

The National Broadcasting Company, in co-operation with the Council on Books in Wartime, presents "Words at War," a new weekly series, dramatizing current war books. The program opens with "Combined Operations: the Official Story of the Commandos" by Hilary St. George Saunders. Dr. Frank Black will conduct the orchestra, playing music he has composed especially for each dramatization, NBC, 8 p. m. (Not heard on WBZ.)

Brig. Gen. Fred H. Osborn, National Director, Special Service Division of the War Department, is guest speaker at the Boston Conference of Morale Officers of the N. E. Sector. His subject is "Leadership," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, speaks on "The Crisis on the Home Front," MBS 10:45 p. m., WNAC by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Monty Woolley, Gypsy Rose Lee, and the Andrew Sisters are guests on Stage Door Canteen. Maj. Ben Lyon will be heard via short-wave, interviewing three American soldiers in London, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Christian Science Radiocast June 27

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct a Christian Science program from Radio Station WEAF, New York, on Sunday, June 27, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Without Fear and Without Reproach."

This is the first program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Press News in English. KGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TWGA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:15 p. m.—The Propaganda Front. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—8:30 p. m.—A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
London—9:00 p. m.—London Philharmonic Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p.m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jasper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Chariotteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.5mc) and WBZB, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.5mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves - Philadelphia Nationals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; news.
8:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:20 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orch.; soloists.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents"; Music.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Eric Johnston, "Home Front."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bod Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

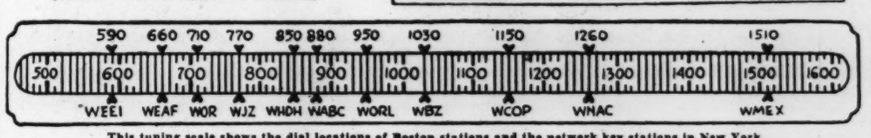
Christian Science Program
For Friday, June 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"		Ray Noble's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Philadel.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	phia Nationals baseball game	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch		Four King Sisters, songs
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	B. Elliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk	"Young Widder Brown"		Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, News	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent.	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; "Waltz"	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Norman Rockwell & Four	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Freedom Models, Int.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Must Germany Be Dismembered?"	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Rags Ragland, guest; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach: Toccatas and Fugues
9:15		Blue Barron's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis:	News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Songs	Orch; Bert Lahr, guest	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen			Trendler's Orch.; songs	Toccatas and Fugues
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line";	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	"Brazil Presents"; Music	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Brig. Gen. Osborn	Music of the Masters	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orch	What Can I Do? drama	E. Johnston: Home Front	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Marjorie Lawrence;	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Josef Stopak, cond.	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Brk'fast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodiers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss: Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music of Yesterday	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Daytime Classics"	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	Helpmate"; drama	Shady Valley Folks	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'A Woman of America'	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Ruby Newman, Interview	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	'All-Star Dance Parade'	"David Harum"; sketch	Party; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Soake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Fashion talk; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days; musicale	Beverly Mahr, songs	Songs; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Defense C'rps Int.; music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra; Talks	'Guiding Light'; drama	Sports Comment	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young's; sk.	Studio orchestra; Talks	Betty Crocker, talk	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pittsburgh at Cincin-	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	nati baseball game	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports:	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh at Cincin-	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	nati baseball game	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:30	"Those With Us";	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Pittsburgh-Cincinnati	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	'The Yankee Starists'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	The Answer Man; quiz	Navy School of Music	Bing Crosby, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	"Excursions in Science"
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Rising Up the News"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Joe Marsala's Orchestra	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"Adventures of the	'Waves of Melody'; U .S	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man"; News	Navy (WAVES) Progrm	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse "This	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:15	Thing Called Love"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Ballads
9:30	"That Brewster	Richard Himber's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:45	Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Ballads
10:00	"Caravan"; Bing	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Crosby & Co.; Joe	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	E. Brown, comedian	Music of the Masters	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Or.	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Ted Florito's Orch.	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:30	Broadway Bandbox:	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45	Frank Sinatra; or.	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
"THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION"
with VIRGINIA WEIDLER · EDWARD ARNOLD · JOHN CARROLL
JEAN PORTER · And FIVE IMPORTANT GUEST STARS
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
MARCH OF TIME—"INVASION"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: Proudly presenting the world-famous Don Cossack Chorus with Serge Jaroff featured in "MAN ABOUT TOWN", produced by Leonidoff, with the Corps de Ballet Rockettes, Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Ph. Circle 6-4600
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps—Available in Foyer

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
TYRONE POWER in CRASH DIVE
TECHNICOLOR
with GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY

EXETER KEN. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
Held Through Saturday!
WILLIAM SAROYAN'S
THE HUMAN COMEDY
SUN. "THE MORE THE MERRIER"

UPTOWN — AIR CONDITIONED AT SYMPHONY STA.
ERROL FLYNN—ANN SHERIDAN
"EDGE OF DARKNESS"
Allan Jones "RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS"

PARAMOUNT FENWAR
NOW
Franchot TONE • Anne BAXTER
"Five Graves to Cairo"
Plus Joe E. Brown in "Chatterbox"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
HUMPHREY BOGART
"ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC"
Plus "It's a Great Life"

Betty GRABLE · Geo. MONTGOMERY · Cesar ROMERO
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person { Enric MADRIGUERA & His Music / Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., & Mon., July 5

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon. July 5
"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St., West of B'way
AIR-CONDITIONED
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Mon., July 5

BOSTON (STAGE)

Colonial — Tonight, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
Pops. Mat. Sat. Orch. $1.10-$1.65
Bale. $1.10-$1.65, and Bale. 55c
'JUNIOR MISS'
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 55c & $1.10
EVERY EVENING $1.65 Some Perfs. $2.20
Some Perfs. $1.10 Evgs. $2.20

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arth

Governors Pick Saltonstall To Head Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, elected Chairman of the Governors Conference for the ensuing year by the Executive Committee at the closing session here Wednesday, while thus accepting a national responsibility, has no less concern, he says, for the peculiar problems of his own New England region.

As a matter of fact he called, and acted as Chairman of a special meeting of the New England Governors attending the Conference here, Wednesday, at which the special needs of his northeast region were discussed at length.

It was determined at this gathering, he announced, that the New England Chief Executives would meet in Hartford, Conn., in July, to go more deeply in these matters.

Among the subjects discussed here, and which will be considered at the Hartford meetings, are fuel rationing, elimination of "black markets," food and regional affects of such farming questions as corn and hog prices.

The meeting here revealed that the New England Governors were not all necessarily agreed with Gov. Thomas Dewey, of New York, who had earlier told the Conference that corn prices should be adjusted so that the grain could be fed to cows and poultry which he held are more efficient in "processors." The New England Executives found some merit in his suggestion but appeared to believe that the solution is not entirely a matter of feeding or not feeding corn to hogs.

What was declared to be a rapidly developing "black market" in potatoes in the New England region was discussed at length. Among measures proposed to meet this situation, Governor Saltonstall said was the use of State Police and State Guards to patrol highways in order to keep a check on the movement and destination of shipments and thus prevent illegal sales.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

July 1. Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," became valid on this date, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

July 1—Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Last day to purchase $5 stamp.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Mrs. Frida Bourquin

Mrs. Frida Bourquin, who passed on yesterday at Concord, was French teacher for the past year at Middlesex School, and had taught her subject at several American private schools. Rene Bourquin, her husband, is now teaching French and is master of Hallowell House at Middlesex.

Born in Switzerland, Mrs. Bourquin studied in the State School, and in Naples, receiving a degree in 1922 from Fleurier University in Switzerland.

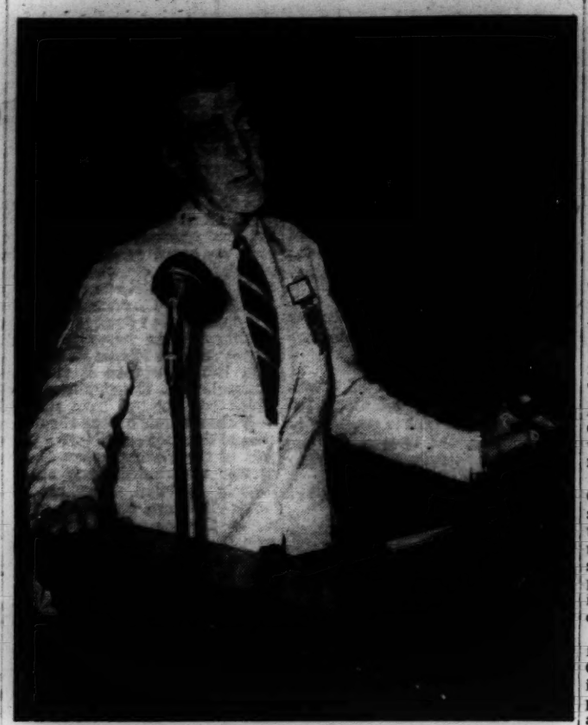
In 1926 she taught in the Winsor School in Boston, returning to Switzerland in 1927 to be married. She then came to Concord, where she taught for one year at Concord Academy.

John Edwin Wells

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Prof. John Edwin Wells, who passed on Tuesday, was an authority on medieval literature. He was chiefly known for his "A Manual of the Writings in Middle English" which was published in 1916 and followed by eight supplements, the last appearing in 1941. He retired from the faculty of Connecticut College in 1940.

Before coming to Connecticut College in 1917, he was head of the English Department at Hiram College and then at Beloit College. He was a native of Philadelphia and an alumnus of Swarthmore.

Heads U. S. Governors



Associated Press

Saltonstall Elected Chairman at Ohio Conference

Shown above, the Chief Executive of Massachusetts presides at a roundtable on postwar reconstruction and development, at the 35th annual Governors' Conference at Columbus, Ohio. At the conclusion of the three-day convention, he was named Chairman of the group.

Public Hearings Scheduled On Retail Milk Deliveries

Food Problems in New England

Public hearings on the hours of retail milk deliveries, affecting most of the principal milk-marketing areas of the Commonwealth outside the Greater Boston Market, were announced today by Louis A. Webster, Chairman of the State Milk Control Board, and Acting Commissioner of Agriculture.

The first of these hearings will be held at Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset, in Dighton, on July 1. Simultaneously, meetings will be held in the Civic League Building, Framingham, and in the Chamber of Commerce, Haverhill. All three meetings will begin at 8 p. m.

On July 2, a hearing will be held in the Superior Court House, Springfield, and on July 6, there will be a hearing at the Chamber of Commerce in Fitchburg. These meetings also will begin at 8 p. m.

These hearings have been called by the Board as a result of numerous proposals received from dealers requesting that the order requiring that retail deliveries start not earlier than 7 a. m. be rescinded or suspended during the summer months. On the other hand, many other dealers have expressed their belief that the 7 o'clock starting has benefited the industry and the public in many ways, and resulted in substantial savings in gasoline, tires, and truck mileage.

Feed Conference

The Northeastern Dairy Conference and the Northeast Poultry Producers Council announced yesterday that they jointly had called an emergency meeting in New York City on June 29 to survey the "acute dairy and poultry feed situation in the northeast."

Spokesmen for both organizations said that the feed situation had become so grave that immediate action was necessary to develop a program to meet the shortage.

Insignia for Youths

Massachusetts boys and girls who volunteer for farm work this summer will be awarded insignia in the form of a red, white, and blue felt shield, which may be worn on the sleeves of their shirts, coats or sweaters.

In announcing the new insignia, awarded for patriotic services of the boys and girls in helping relieve the farm labor shortage, Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture and Chairman of the State Farm Labor Committee, said the shield bears the letters "M. F. V."—Massachusetts Farm Volunteers.

Food for Prisoners

Regional OPA officials, who have received numerous requests for supplementary ration stamps for rationed foods to be sent to prisoners of war, announced yesterday that the sending of such foods was not necessary, since it was accomplished adequately by the Red Cross.

It was pointed out that the Red Cross distributes packages of rationed food every week to military prisoners and every two weeks to civilian prisoners where such privileges are accorded by enemy nations. Quantities of rationed food in these packages, they said, compare favorably with the amount now alloted to citizens here, and include canned meats, cheese, chocolate, instant coffee, and sugar.

Liability Finding On Barge Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 24—A ruling by Federal Judge John A. Peters limiting possible liability of the owners of the barge Winifred Sheridan to the value of the vessel is likely to be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, according to counsel for 23 claimants.

The barge was in collesion with the fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara in Boston outer harbor Jan. 21, 1941, with the loss of 18 fishermen. Relatives of the men who were lost filed claims against the owner of the barge. Attorneys said the barge, operated by the Sheridan Transportation Co. of Philadelphia, and owned by Dennis T. Sheridan of that city, had been appraised for about $11,000.

Mobile Canteen Is Presented

Gift of Shoe Leather and Allied Trades

Kitchen unit is given to the American Red Cross by the 210 Associates, Inc. Left to right, William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross; Mrs. Richard Eustis, Chairman, Mobile Canteen Unit, American Red Cross; T. Kenyon Holly, President, The 210 Associates, Inc., and Abe W. Berkowitz, Chairman, Canteen Committee.

U.S. Methods On Roads Hit In Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24—William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, is leading a revolt of eastern industrial States against the time-honored method of distributing Federal road-building funds. A billion dollar postwar road building fund is the issue. The fight is now in the American Association of State Highway Officials, meeting in Chicago this week. It may eventually reach the floor of Congress.

Ten States have lined up, under Commissioner Cox's leadership, to seek a new formula for the distribution of road funds. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has taken the stand that Connectciut will oppose passage of the appropriation bill in Congress unless the formula is changed.

A billion dollars, divided on the formula now in use, would give Connecticut $6,400,000. The money is allotted one-third according to population, one-third according to area and one-third according to the road mileage of the State.

That basis was sound 25 years ago, says Mr. Cox. Now it results in the bulk of the funds going to the Southern and Western States that are large in area and have many miles of road, even though their population may be small.

Cost of road building in an urban area where land must be purchased or condemned is much greater than in these more open States, Mr. Cox points out. But his chief argument for a change is based on the theory that the postwar road program will be primarily an employment measure. The States with large populations will suffer most seriously from unemployment is his reasoning, and will have most need for public works appropriations.

The plan Mr. Cox has taken to Chicago calls for distribution of these funds, one-half on population as a measure of possible unemployment, one-quarter on road mileage and one-quarter on the volume of traffic as measured by gasoline consumption. Under this formula Connecticut would receive $12,000,000 out of a billion dollar fund. Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania are supporting the Connecticut proposal.

Feed Shortage

Unless "something is done immediately," Governor Baldwin has wired Washington officials, a feed shortage will force reduction in Connecticut's production of milk and poultry products. He sent his telegram to the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Food Administrator, the OPA Director and the Connecticut members of the House and Senate.

The difficulty, shared by other Eastern States, appears to have its roots in price. Corn brings more money to the mid-western farmer if he keeps it on the place and feeds it to his hogs than it does if he sells it to be ground for dairy and poultry feed. Supplies in Connecticut have been short for several weeks while the demand is increasing as poultry flocks are expanding. Farm leaders say that without grain shipped in from the west it is impossible to carry on a poultry business in this area. Cows, without grain, could be continued and would produce milk, but in very much smaller quantities.

Pleasure Driving

The dockets of the OPA hearings grow longer. Last week 104 cases were heard, with penalties for 81 motorists caught in the act of pleasure driving. An East Hartford mechanic, picked up at a crossroads diner where he drove with a girl, lost his gasoline coupons for a year. Several motorists, protesting that they were entitled to a little recreation after their day's work in a war factory, lost their gasoline rations for traveling to the movies, to bowling alleys or swimming resorts.

Offer Declined

State OPA director Chester Bowles turned down an offer from Price Administrator Prentice Brown to take a job near the top of the national price controlling agency. Co-general manager in charge of field operations was the title. Mr. Bowles said he did not feel it offered a "sufficiently clear-cut opportunity to be of service."

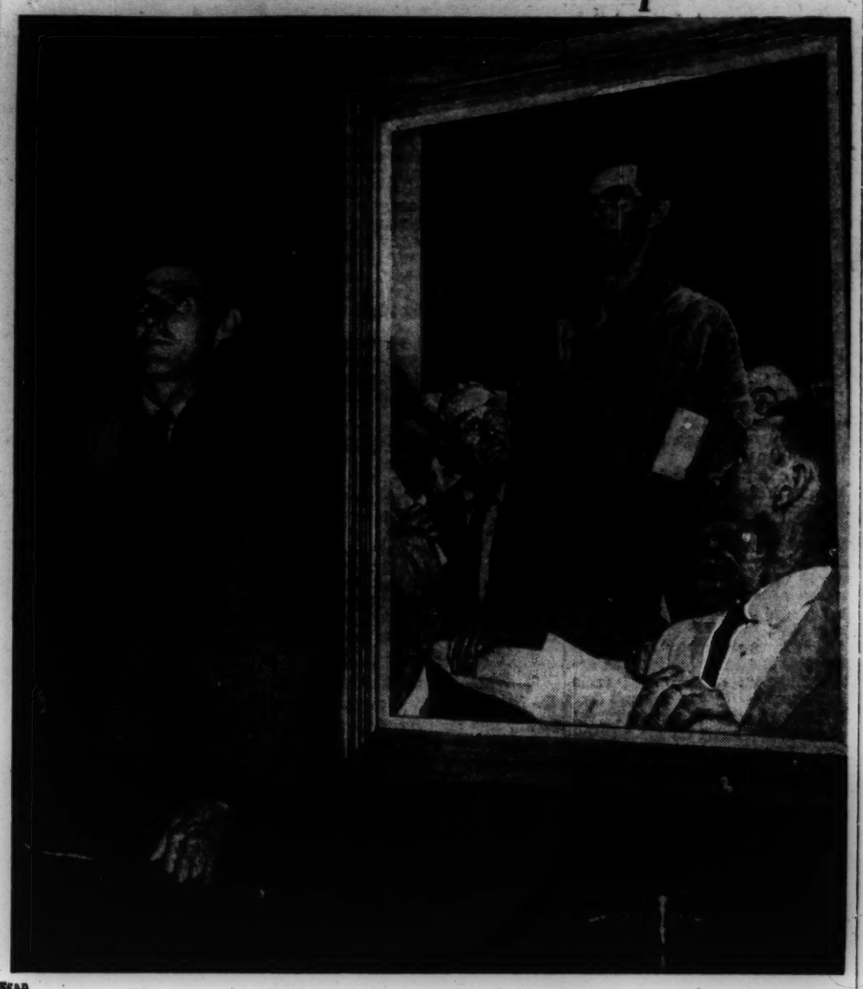
Home Safety Rules In Air Raids Listed

Ten precautionary measures for safety at home during an air raid, listed in a report on homes as air raid shelters by a committee of architectural experts, were announced recently by Regional Civilian Defense Director Joseph M. Loughlin.

The report, which cites the chances of a direct hit of a house by a demolition bomb as "small indeed," suggests observance of the following rules of safety:

"Keep under cover. There should be two means of exit. Stay away from doors and windows. If possible have a partition between you and the windows. Don't stay under skylights. Lying or sitting on the floor is safer than standing. Being under a heavy table or other furniture will protect you from falling plaster. Don't crowd too many persons in one shelter. Keep light from showing from your shelter. Be on the alert for fire."

He Posed for 'Freedom of Speech'



Egan

Carl Hess of Arlington, Vermont

He is seen here beside the original painting by Norman Rockwell which is now hung at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show at Filene's. Mr. Hess is a neighbor of Mr. Rockwell.

Timilty Holds 11 P. M. Curfew Not Needed in City at Present

Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty expressed his view today that an 11 o'clock curfew for the City was not necessary at the present time as an aid in solving the juvenile delinquency problem.

Commissioner Timilty, who had been invited to testify at a hearing before the City Council this afternoon, was unable to attend in person, but sent Capt. Francis M. Tiernan with instructions to testify for him.

Captain Tiernan said that the Commissioner did not want to go on record as opposing a curfew, but that police records of the past two months, plus a study made by the Committee for Social Protection of the Boston Committee on Public Safety had shown a sharp decrease in delinquency on the part of girls between the ages of 7 and 17. He indicated that the mere fact that a curfew ordinance was in abeyance was enough to hold delinquency in check.

Captain Tiernan said that the Police Department was in possession of a report from Army and Navy headquarters stating that the girl from 7 to 17 years is not a problem in this city to either the Army or the Navy.

Councilor William A. Carey, of Roxbury, asked Captain Tiernan whether he believed 10 policewomen were enough to cope with the situation. The police Captain replied that they would be sufficient for a starter. Councilor William F. Hurley, also of Roxbury, asked Captain Tiernan whether the policewomen's presence in licensed premises was not having a very beneficial effect, and Captain Tiernan said that they definitely were.

The Council suggested that Captain Tiernan report back to them with further figures some time after Labor Day.

'Happy Days Are Here Again;' No Stamps Needed for Schafzieger

Good news for housewives:

The Regional Office of Price Administration has stated that no ration stamps are needed for Alemtejo, Bgug-panir, Daralag, Eriwani, Gex, Isigny, Laguiole, Quacheg, Schafzieger, Tali, Tworog, and Vlasic.

In case you're in doubt, these are varieties of cheese.

The OPA also dug up the following sidelights:

A Natick, Mass., resident applied to his Local War Ration Board the other day for extra red stamps. It seems that he and his wife had gone on a meatless diet for three weeks, saving up 70 points to buy a roast of beef, which finaly graced the dinner table.

At this point, his wife called him to view the potatoes in their Victory Garden. When he returned, he found his Gordon setter licking his chops after having cleaned up the platter. The Ration Board, after reviewing the facts, said "No!"

Moral: Don't set your roast near a setter.

James Carney, District OPA Director in Vermont, reported that it had come to his attention that a couple who had parked in an automobile near an isolated farmyard, found—when they came to back the car around in the driveway to go on their way—that the farmer had shut the gate.

The farmer asked them what they were doing so far from the city, when there was a ban on pleasure driving, and turned the registration number of the car over to the District OPA, which is investigating.

Coffee-Ration Period Cut to Three Weeks

The most liberal coffee allowance since rationing began was announced today by the Office of Price Administration, which designated Stamp No. 21 in War Ration Book No. 1 as valid for one pound for the three-week period from July 1 to July 21. Stamp No. 22 will be valid for one pound from July 22 to August 11.

The present ration is one pound for four weeks, and Stamp No. 24, now in use, will expire on June 30.

Memorial Arch Plan Announced by Tobin

Mayor Tobin, after conferring with a committee representing the United Spanish War Veterans, today announced that he planned to erect a temporary memorial in the form of an archway, constructed somewhere along the route of the parade which the Veterans will stage in connection with their National Encampment here in August.

The Mayor originally planned a permanent memorial in honor of the Spanish War Veterans, but when scarcity of materials compelled postponement a committee called upon the Mayor to make substitute plans.

N.E. Governors To Honor The Memphis Belle

Governors of the six New England States are scheduled to attend the aviation show and air recruiting drive at the East Boston Airport on Monday and Tuesday, June 28 and 29, in honor of the crew of the Flying Fortress Memphis Belle who are back from the North African and European war zones and visiting Boston.

The Memphis Belle, which is said to be the first long-range bomber to return to the United States under its own power, will be manned by its original crew of 10 members and is credited with 25 raids on Axis installations and downing eight Nazi planes.

Gov. Sumner Sewall had planned to be in Boston on June 29 when he is to be the principal speaker at the luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston, at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Governor Sewall is a World War I flier and is widely known for his aviation activities.

Other State chief executives scheduled to attend are Governors Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, William H. Wills of Vermont, and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island.

Mayor Tobin has also announced a breakfast reception in honor of the crew of the Memphis Belle on Tuesday at 8 a. m. in the Parker House.

Events scheduled at the airport during the two-day visit of the Memphis Belle include parachute demonstrations, exhibition of Air Force equipment in the hangars at the airport, and aerial acrobatics.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 27, who are eligible for enlistment in the Air Force, also will be able to secure full information at the airport.

The War Department is said to have relaxed some of its wartime regulations in order to permit public inspection of some of the tactics and equipment.

Monitor Writer On Meat-Poultry Pay Inquiry

Frederick W. Carr, special labor writer for The Christian Science Monitor, will be one of seven members representing the public on a 21-member committee to recommend a minimum wage in the meat, poultry, and dairy products industry.

Appointment of Mr. Carr was announced today by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor. The committee, headed by Willard L. Thorp, New York City Economist, includes representatives of public, employers, and employees. It will meet July 13 at the Hotel Victoria, New York City, to settle on a minimum hourly wage for an industry employing approximately 500,000 persons.

Whatever recommendation the committee makes, Administrator Walling points out, will not affect any minimum wage or overtime exemptions now in effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Also representing the public are George Starnes of Charlottesville, Va., and Josephine Wilkins, of Atlanta. H. C. Carbaugh of Chattanooga is among those representing the employers; Ralph Baker of Kansas City, Mo., for the employees.

Engineer Eligibles

The names of John P. Crotty of Jamaica Plain and John E. Brosnahan of 474 Brookline Avenue were certified to the State Civil Service Department yesterday by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland for appointment as permanent assistant civil engineer in the department.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—HERE'S OUR SUMMER SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE

PLYMOUTH via THE WEIRS and WINNIPESAUKEE

Every Sunday this train leaves the North Station at 9:00 a. m. and

Arrives Laconia	11:46 a. m.
Weirs	11:57
Meredith	12:04 p. m.
Ashland	12:17
Plymouth	12:25

*There are two returning trains:

Leave Plymouth	4:20 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Ashland	4:30	7:2[illegible]
Meredith	4:45	7:40
Weirs	4:52	7:47
Laconia	5:05	7:58
Arrive Boston	7:50	10:45

CAPE ANN via LYNN and SALEM

Any Sunday from Boston

Leave North Station	Arrive Rockport
8:00 a. m.	9:27 a. m.
10:25	11:31
12:30 p. m.	1:43 p. m.
2:45	3:45

Returning:

Leave Rockport	Arrive Boston
1:20 p. m.	2:29 p. m.
2:38	3:43
4:13	5:16
6:25	7:32
7:36	8:48
9:40	10:49

AND JUST IN PASSING:
When vacation time comes for you, please plan your train traveling for Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, if possible. Weekend train traffic is heavy now—and it's bound to get heavier during July and August.

PORTLAND via the BEACHES

This train operates every Sunday through September 5, leaving the North Station at 9:00 a. m. This train stops at:

Lynn	9:18 a. m.
Salem	9:27
Portsmouth	10:20
Kennebunk, Me.	10:59
Biddeford	11:12
Old Orchard Beach	11:22
Portland	11:37

Connecting train, changing at Portsmouth, leaves every Sunday from:

Beverly	9:04 a. m.
Hamilton & Wenham	9:11
Ipswich	9:18
Newburyport	9:31

Return: For North Shore Points leave Portland 6:25 p. m. Old Orchard Beach 6:50, Biddeford 7:00, Kennebunk 7:14. Arrive at Boston 9:43 p. m.
From Portland to Boston only leave Portland 6:30 p. m. (non-stop); arrive Boston 8:35 p. m.
Consult your local ticket agent for service from your Station to these and other Beach Points.

BOSTON and MAINE

Please Save this for Reference instead of Phoning for Information

Battle of Ruhr Approaching Climax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—The "Battle of the Ruhr is approaching a climax."

Behind this official statement by the British Air Ministry lie a number of most significant facts about the Anglo-American air offensive against the Axis-occupied Continent.

1. A record weight of bombs—15,000 tons—was dropped by the RAF Bomber Command on the Germans between May 22 and June 22.

Nazis Mass Defenses

2. More than 10,000 tons of bombs have rained down on seven arms centers in the past month—Dortmund, Essen, Wupertal, Bochum, Oberhaussen, Krefeld, and Mülheim.

3. The Germans are massing all available defenses in a desperate effort to check the Allied attack on the Ruhr. The big bomber force that went to Mülheim had to battle its way through one of the heaviest antiaircraft barrages ever put up, as well as storms of night fighters. Thirty planes are missing.

4. Despite this increased opposition, both British and American Bomber Commands are determined to keep up the night-and-day raids on this key center of the German armament industry.

The truth is that although numerical losses are heavy, the number of RAF Bomber Command aircraft attacking industrial targets in Germany increased by 66 per cent during the first five months of this year as compared with the first five months of 1942, and average British bomber losses declined by 1.1 per cent.

This means that while sorties have mounted by two thirds, the German defenses have not even maintained the previous rate of losses inflicted on aircraft attacking Germany. Furthermore, the actual tonnage of bombs dropped by the RAF increased 100 per cent in the first five months of this year over 1942.

5. There are many indications that this Battle of the Ruhr is approaching its climax. Nazi radio propagandists devote a great deal of time and effort to countering the effect of the raids on the population. They also continue to protest against this form of warfare now that they are unable to wage it effectively themselves.

Pictures Prove Effect

3. Those of us who have had the opportunity to examine stereoscopic photographs showing the bombed cities of the Ruhr before and after the attacks cannot question that the damage, as the Berlin wireless itself says, is "incredible." Today the Air Ministry released for publication dramatic pictures of Düsseldorf showing plainly that the entire center of this great industrial town has been devastated. This was mainly the effect of the heavy raid on the night of June 11-12.

7. This is not an isolated instance, but is typical of all industrial cities in the Ruhr that have been the target of a big attack by the RAF.

8. Although different in character from these wholesale devastating night raids, the day bombing by United States Flying Fortresses is an integral part of the attack American airmen pick out key targets—U-boat and plane factories, rubber plants, etc.—with great accuracy and thus complete the work done by the RAF night raids. Eight major targets were attacked by the United States Eighth Air Force in the past month.

Comparison of Raids

9. Summing up the effects of the battle so far this year, the Air inistry has announced that during the first 170 days and nights of 1943—through June 19—the Germans dropped on Britain little more than half the total tonnage of bombs concentrated by the RAF on Dortmund in one hour on the night of May 23-24. Fewer than 1,400 enemy aircraft—about half of those single-seater FW-100 fighter bombers—crossed the British coastline during this period, an average of about eight every 24 hours. All told, these aircraft dropped little over 1,000 tons of bombs, concentrated mostly over Southern England, and lost 211 planes in the process, while in the raid on Dortmund, for instance, the RAF dropped 2,000 tons of explosives and lost only 35 aircraft.

This great air battle of the Ruhr, in the opinion of the British Bomber Command, well may be the decisive conflict in the battle for Germany. Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the United States Congress it was a controversial question whether bombing alone could defeat Germany, but that it was "worth trying." That is what the RAF Bomber Command and the United States Army Eighth Air Force now are doing.

But those who are carrying out this air strategy have no illusions about it. They admit quite frankly that before the Battle of the Ruhr can be won decisively, the weight and intensity of the air attack must be even greater than it has been recently. For this, more bombers—many more bombers—are needed.

Question of Priority

The problem today no longer is one of production. It is a question of priority. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthhur Harris stated some months ago that he was able to dispose of only about 10 per cent of Britain's bomber production for use in raids on the Reich. Although this percentage may have increased a little lately Britain's bomber chief by no means gets all the planes he wants. Many of them are diverted to North Africa and the Middle East. Others to the Coastal Command for mine-laying, still others to anti-U-boat warfare.

While recognizing that these may be vital needs, those who believe in the strategy of beating Germany by bombing point out that the best place to destroy the U-boat is in the yards and factories where it is being built—that at least one of the places to weaken resistance to invasion in the Mediterranean theater is to destroy the armament industries in the Ruhr.

Thus the bomber strategists plead for more and more big bombers, backing their plea with facts and figures of the kinds cited. Yet these, significant as they are, give only a partial picture of the tremendous damage which British based bombers undoubtedly are inflicting on the Ruhr and other parts of the German-occupied Continent, while the Anglo-American Air Forces in the Mediterranean are speeding up the same forces against Italy.

Only One Way to Save City

Industrial and military objectives in Rome will not be excepted from this bomber attack unless it is made an open city in the sense that all manufacture of war materials there is stopped completely.

Outlining the Allied attitude toward bombing of Rome, an RAF commentator yesterday emphasized that there are in Rome a number of industrial and military objectives which cannot be ignored. There are war-production factories, transportation facilities, and military administrative headquarters which all are vital targets. If Rome would cease all participation in the Axis war effort, then it could be spared, it was said, but not otherwise.

At the same time, the British radio now has warned the people of the Netherlands and Belgium of impending heavy attacks against industrial plants working for Germany, and that the people therefore should remove their families from the neighborhood of such factories. This follows a similar warning given a week or so ago to the people of France just before the big attack on the Schneider Armaments Works at Le Creusot.

Action in New Guinea

Associated Press

Prepared for Bailing Out

First Lieut. Robert Faurot, one of the pilots of a new fighter group flying the speedy P-38 Lightning interceptors, has his parachute adjusted for him as he climbs into the cockpit of his plane at a field at Port Moresby.

Nazis Expect Mediterranean Invasion

Continued from Page 1

ships in great numbers in both the Eastern and Western Mediterranean.

The presence in many North African harbors—particularly in Tunisia—of numerous landing barges, and especially shallow-draft tank-carrying craft.

Large-scale troop concentrations in and near various North African ports which the Germans say the Allies are carrying out with attempts at complete secrecy.

Assembling of a major British parachute force in North Africa.

Axis Bolters Defenses

To counter this plan of attack, the Axis defenses all along the Mediterranean, and especially in Italy, Crete, and Greece, are being strongly reinforced, according to the Berlin overseas radio.

The Italian islands and "toe" of Italy is the Continent's first line of defense, according to these German radio spokesmen. German soldiers, it is stated, have taken their places alongside the Italians to defend these outposts.

This claim appears to have some confirmation in the fact that British and American bombers in extremely heavy bombing raids in the last couple of days encountered more heavy air defenses than heretofore. Squadrons of Messerschmitt 109's and 110's were in the air and flak from antiaircraft defenses also was unusually heavy and particularly accurate, leading airmen to the conclusion that German antiaircraft guns and gunners are being installed to help guard vital Italian naval and industrial bases.

Reinforcements in Greece

At the same time, reliable messages from Istanbul, Turkey, report the arrival of three fresh German divisions in Greece last week, including one Austrian division specially trained in mountain warfare. The Axis radio has issued numerous claims in the last few days that coastal defenses on the Island of Crete now have been completed and are "invulnerable," while defense works along the Grecian coasts, especially near Salonika and other ports, also have been strengthened vastly.

Apparently, therefore—and it is necessary to underline this word "apparently" because the very fact that the Germans are talking so much about their preparations in the South means the Allies have been on guard against a sudden surprise move elsewhere—apparently the Germans have decided the Allies will launch their first and their main attack against the Continent from bases in North Africa and the Middle East.

In this connection it is a remarkable fact the significance of which has not yet been realized fully that Britain's King should be able at this moment to tour a large part of the Mediterranean theater of war unmolested. It is an extremely pointed comment on Anglo-American command of the air in the central Mediterranean as well as their complete control of the sea that the King should be able to visit Malta at this time when an all-out attack on Sicily and perhaps the mainland of Italy appears to be impending.

Initiative Lost

It is a striking testimonial to the truth of the admissions which the Germans themselves now are making that they have lost the initiative in the war.

A number of German-controlled papers have carried remarkably frank articles in the last few days admitting the gloominess of the war outlook from the German viewpoint. In particular, the effectiveness of British and American day-and-night bomber raids on the Ruhr now is being acknowledged publicly.

These raids on the Ruhr entered a new phase this week with the first big-scale dovetailed day and night attack. The RAF sent more than 700 bombers over Krefeld on the night of June 21, followed a few hours later by a heavy Flying Fortress raid on a synthetic rubber factory at Huls in the Ruhr.

In the Mediterranean the Anglo-American air force is carrying out the same technique—notably against Naples.

It is plain that the weight and tempo of the softening-up process have been stepped up. But so far as Western Europe is concerned, the consensus in informed quarters is that the process still has many months to go.

Questions are beginning to be asked here why the Red Army does not attack the Germans in the East while the British and Americans bomb from the West. The general impression, however, seems to be that the Soviet is waiting until the Allies land somewhere on the Continent before launching a simultaneous attack.

Axis Propaganda?

There is also a school of thought here which believes all this Axis propaganda about concentration in the South is a deliberate ruse, and that if that is the case, the Germans plan to launch an offensive in Russia soon, possibly against Leningrad.

A few observers here still believe Hitler in desperation might attempt an air-borne attack on Britain, basing this belief on the conviction Hitler has been saving up his reserve air strength for some such unexpected plan.

Better Rubber to Win War
First Goal of Goodyear 'Lab'

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 24—Spurred on by Army opinion that "the weapons in use two years from now will only slightly resemble those of today" the staff of the new Goodyear Research Laboratory here after dedication ceremonies pressed forward today to master the processing of synthetic rubber for those new weapons.

The Army opinion on new weapons was voiced last night by Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, chief of the Ordnance Department's Technical Division, in concluding three days of symposiums, inspections, and discussions by industrial Government, and university leaders participating in the opening of the $1,350,000 laboratory in the "world's rubber capital" by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Praise for Bazooka

The General, speaking of the bazooka, America's new rocket gun, said he had seen scores of Nazi tanks knocked out by its 2½-pound shell in the African campaign. Our soldiers love this new weapon, he said. He also mentioned new antiaircraft weapons, one of which, a 4.7-inch gun, fires a shell up to 60,000 feet altitude. "There are hundreds of weapons," he said, "which the public never has heard about."

General Barnes told of one chapter in the El Alamein battle heretofore undisclosed to the public. It was how Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had used the then-new General Sherman tanks to outfox General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel by secretly switching from the General Grants to the more powerful General Shermans. The new tanks were camouflaged as trucks and substituted for ordinary trucks in a huge park near the front lines after the Germans had verified the presence of the trucks. Then when Marshal Rommel sent his entire tank force to the truck park, the Shermans threw off their nets and in a few minutes destroyed half of the German tanks, General Barnes said.

Addressing 350 experts at a banquet in the Mayflower Hotel, General Barnes spoke as the technical head of the $50,000,000,000 ordnance program which, he said, consumes 70 per cent of the Army's rubber in the manufacture of munitions.

Increasing Load

With many improvements yet to be made, synthetic rubber shoulders an increasing load, he disclosed, saying the Army specifies 100 per cent synthetic tires for all small vehicles and 70 per cent for all tires up to the 10-inch size, or those for heavy vehicles.

Praising the nation's leadership and prospects in the synthetic field, as well as underscoring the necessity for greater efforts, the General, who has just completed a 30,000-mile tour of the African and European theaters of war, said rubber treads on medium tanks were giving three times the wear given by the conventional metal treads of the enemy.

While loath to single out any weapon as the key to victory when the entire military team must be credited, General Barnes said too little public recognition had been accorded the achievement of synthetic and natural rubber, "the fruit of American research," in moving American forces 1,000 miles from Oran, Algeria, to the Tunisian front.

Butadiene, if an ingredient of war can be singled out as indispensable to victory, is the key chemical compound in the nation's current rubber program, according to the speaker, Dr. Per K. Frolich, Chemical Director for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, itself a key supplier of the key ingredient.

E. J. Thomas, President of the Goodyear Company, concluded dedication ceremonies by handing the extensively equipped laboratory over to his large research staff with instructions "to pull at least two major inventions out of the hat tomorrow."

French Compromise Plan Delays Full Settlement

Continued from Page 1

and British have frustrated General de Gaulle in his desire to make sweeping changes and make them quickly. So fundamental issues are certain to rise again.

Meanwhile the sharp division of thought they represent continues to make difficult the sincere and fraternal collaboration required for the reaching of ultimate French union in the fullest meaning of the phrase.

What has been reached here doesn't represent agreement to any major point except the immediate impossibility of agreement and mutual recognition of the need for a time-gaining compromise, conservative enough to meet Allied demands and leave the Generals on the ground they have respectively taken up.

France's great need now is that the Generals shall get together while the French Committee of National Liberation, to which they have surrendered their individual administrative authority gets on with the business of controlling French affairs, military and civil, until France is liberated and a provisional government established in order to conduct statutory elections.

Military Security First

Throughout the delicate negotiations leading to a kind of French fusion here and the even more delicate negotiations which have gone on since it took place, the Americans and British have professed their desire to keep out a French internal administrative affairs, subject only to one consideration—military security.

It is in the name of this that the Americans and British have informed the French Committee that a change in the French High Command here or undertaking sweeping French military reforms at the present time could not be tolerated.

They have been working here with General Giraud during the victorious Tunisian campaign. It suits them to go on working with him in the period while they are based in North Africa.

Once again, therefore, the administrative question here has been settled pro tem in a manner which inevitably makes an unsatisfactory situation from the point of view of many persons, including the de Gaullists, who are anxious to effect certain drastic reforms and are finding it hard to bring themselves to work under existing conditions.

"Not Our Own Masters"

American and British influence into the conduct of French affairs caused a shock to Frenchmen both on the Committee and outside it. It has also supplied fresh ammunition for persons not in office but with considerable backstage hearing who have long been declaring "nous ne sommes pas chez nous" (We are not masters in our own house). They have now a fresh opportunity to raise that cry.

Already meanwhile the French Committee of National Liberation has to get on with the job of effecting unity in affairs, military and civil, as quickly as possible.

It has already approved appointments of Generals Alphonse Juin and René de Larminat as Chiefs of Staff for General Giraud and General de Gaulle respectively, has continued examination of the project to establish a provisional consultative assembly reflecting the widest possible range of public opinion, and has decided to order a lengthening of working hours in Algeria with payment for overtime.

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Hidden Greeks Ruin 'Beauty' Of Axis War

This is the seventh in a series of articles which Mr. Stevens is contributing on the Balkans.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nowhere in captive Europe do hopes of early liberation run so high as they do in Greece, which more than any other nation has demonstrated the powerlessness of tyranny to destroy courage, to shackle the free human spirit.

The news of smashing victories in Tunisia and the presage of even more momentous events brought a resurgence of underground military and political activity within the Country. A virtual reign of terror has been organized against the Axis occupation troops.

Hundreds of Italian and German officers and soldiers have met "Nemesis" singly or in pairs. Some have fallen on the pavements of Ahens, and Salonika. Others have been cut down on country roads or pushed over rocky precipices. The most vivid descriptions of the "ferocity" of the Greek guerrillas are to be found in the Italian press. Fascist writers who used to rhapsodize about such "beauties" of modern warfare as bombing Ethiopian villages now whine about the terrible plight of their soldiers in Greece who cannot go out at night—or even in broad daylight except in force.

Even after the Germans blasted the way into Greece for them, the Italians never quite got over the winter war in Albania and never felt at ease in their role of "conquerors." Few Italian soldiers could look a Greek in the eye.

Today, with the threat of Allied invasion growing and disaster staring them in the face, the effect of the ever-lurking unseen danger on the Italian imagination is terrible indeed. The Italians realize that present guerrilla activity is only a mild foretaste of what lies in store for them when the United Nations invade.

British With Guerrillas

Because of this fear that borders on certainty of doom, the more foresighted Italian soldiers keep an outfit of civilian clothes handy in hopes this will enable them to slip away unrecognized and thereby escape the expected retribuation.

Living and fighting with the guerrilla bands are many hundreds of British imperial troops who were left behind at the time of the evacuation and who, though methods of escape are open to them, prefer to stay on and share the fortunes of their Greek comrades, whose clothes and mannerisms they have adopted.

Besides making life miserable for the occupation troops, the guerrillas carry on extensive sabotage. These activities are directed mainly toward the destruction of Axis fuel dumps and planes on the ground and interrupting railway traffic, a fairly easy task in a rugged mountainous country like Greece, where bridges and tunnels abound.

Groups of guerrilla fighters came down from the mountains last Easter and mingled with the church throngs, recruiting volunteers as reinforcements. In many places, the priests helped them in this work. An example for churchmen to follow in their dealings with the conquerors was provided by the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Damaskinos of Athens. When the Germans announced they would take and hold prominent citizens as hostages, to be executed in case of guerrilla attacks on German soldiers, the Metropolitan requested the honor of being No. 1 on the last.

Nazi Propaganda Falls

Stepped-up Nazi propaganda about the Communist menace has managed to win some followers among the prelates, but they are only a minority. The majority hold with the Metropolitan.

Among the groups which have shown outstanding courage in facing up to the Nazis are those representing the professions. The Germans sought to open a large medical institute in Athens with the indorsement and participation of the local physicians. Accordingly, a meeting of the Athens Medical Association was called to consider the project. That body not only refused its indorsement, but the speakers used the meeting as a forum to get up and proclaim that if the Germans really were interested in helping the Greek population, they should give them more food and lighten the yoke of political and military oppression.

Most recently, the Greek Academy presented the occupation authorities with a protest against race discrimination, stating that every Greek citizen enjoys rights regardless or race or creed. It demanded removal of the restrictions imposed on the Jews in Salonika.

Bulgarianization of Thrace

In Thrace, where the Bulgarian occupation forces have taken over, animosities are intensified by the frantic haste of the Sofia Government to cement its hold on the stolen Province. The Bulgarianization campaign in Thrace rivals, on a small scale, the Germanizing of Western Poland.

Greek schools have been shut down, Greek farmers and shop and factory owners expropriated, their lands and goods handed over to Bulgarian settlers who are lured in by the carloads by special promises and inducements. The entire area swarms with Government officials, businessmen, and carpetbaggers, from Sofia, all seeking ways and means of lining their pockets.

Yet despite such bustling Bulgarian activity, the Germans have not yet given Bulgarian tenure of Thrace their final sanction. They prefer to keep the Bulgarians in a state of suspense in order to render them more pliable to Hitler's bidding. At the same time, the Germans seem rather to enjoy the spectacle of Greek-Bulgarian discord, which enables them to pose as disinterested and impartial outsiders, and more than once they have espoused minor Greek grievances against the Bulgars, just to keep the balance and to let the Bulgars know who is boss. This is especially true in Salonika, which the Bulgarians covet but which so far the Germans have not turned over to them.

The revival of Greek political life has taken the remarkable—for the Balkans—form of unity of all parties against the conqueror. From Left to Right, Communists, Socialists, Republican Venizelists, and Monarchists have temporarily buried their differences. Early this spring, at a secret convention attended by representatives of all groups, a program of action was adopted and then forwarded to the Government in exile by duly elected delegates.

Indications that political sentiment in Greece, besides being overwhelmingly anti-Axis, is strongly democratic, have led to the continuous liberalizing of the Greek Government in exile.

No patriotic Greek wants a return to a fascist-military dictatorship such as that of Gen. John Metaxas, and a very large portion of Greece, perhaps a majority, is stanchly republican. That explains why considerable indignation was caused among Greeks when the submarine chaser recently presented by the United States to Greece was named George II.

Government Statement

It was in deference to these democratic and republican sentiments that the Greek Government last March declared to the people: "We are your servants. You are the masters, and as soon as Greece is liberated—even partially liberated—even while the war continues, the people of Greece shall have an opportunity by themselves, freely and without coercion, to choose their Government and decide its policy."

These sentiments were recently reaffirmed over the Cairo Radio by Sophocles Venizelos, son of the democratic Greek statesman and member of the present Cabinet under Emmanuel Tsouderos, another democrat.

Meanwhile, in Athens, where the current Greek "Quisling," G. Rhallis, is more thoroughly despised even than his colleagues elsewhere in Europe, the whole structure of police rule shakes and totters. The people ignore and flout each new "security" measure. The food situation, while far from satisfactory, has improved greatly as compared with starvation conditions of little more than a year ago.

The change is due to two factors: First, Allied food ships, and second, the victory in Tunisia. With the sharp decline in Axis fortunes, and with invasion apparently imminent, the bottom has dropped out of the "black market." Hoarders and speculators who operated on it are hastily liquidating their stocks, which would lose all scarcity value when the Allies land and the sea lanes are reopened.

In the Swim With the Coast Guard

Wide World

Trainees Get Preinvasion Course in Combat Swimming

As the weather becomes increasingly hot, required training in combat swimming becomes increasingly popular at the Coast Guard base in Charleston, S. C. It's part of the training for invading hostile shores, since Coast Guardsmen usually handle the landing barges which put soldiers and marines ashore. They are taught to swim in full battle dress, with weapons but without shoes, as noted as this group of trainees heads for a swim. . . .

Gauleiters Try in Vain to Sell Naziism in Austria

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How fast and wide unrest is spreading in Austria can be seen best from the fact that the Austrian Gauleiters have become "traveling salesmen of Naziism." They have hardly time left to fulfill any of their administrative duties. They hurry from meeting to meeting, trying to move the Austrians by high-pressure sales talks not to return the goods from Hitler's idea factory.

Gauleiter Ueberreither of Styria, addressing railway workers in Linz, told his audience: "Nobody asks you to be enthusiastic about the war. But don't desert your comrades who sacrifice their lives at the front."

Rebellion in Norway

In the course of another speech, Herr Ueberreither admitted that the Austrians no longer were masters of their fate. He asked his listeners to consider themselves plain soldiers, which was a rather unfortunate figure of speech, since the Austrian soldiers are in the forefront of the opposition. The 237th Infantry Division from Vienna was among the first units to surrender at Stalingrad. Of the 133th Infantry Regiment from Linz, said one of its noncoms who was taken prisoner in the Donetz sector: "Only a few of the early conscripts are still alive. Those who have joined us during the last year know full well that the wind has turned."

Latest reports from Norway disclosed that the Austrian garrison at Tromsoe refused obedience and demanded to be sent home. An undisclosed number of the rebels were shot.

The Austrians are deeply aroused about the closing down of the small independent shops and about the flood of refugees from bombed areas in Western Germany. As Herr Ueberreither expressed it somewhat euphemistically: "The economic measures that result from total mobilization don't meet with the understanding of the populace."

Resentment against the "bomb vacationists," as the Austrians dub the German refugee, is so bitter that the Provincial Government of Styria had to threaten to confiscate the business of all those "innkeepers, artisans, and shopkeepers who refuse to offer hospitality to bombed-out civilians or refuse to wait on them."

Unwanted Answers

Gauleiter Rainer of Carinthia complained in a public speech that when he appealed for suggestions to further the total mobilization, he did receive thousands of letters, but most of them were unsigned and contained nothing but threats and vituperations. Herr Rainer's deputy Herr Scharitza, attacked in a recent Klagenfurt address those who lost their courage during the last winter. "It is criminal," he declared, "to doubt that we shall win."

If Herr Scharitza's definition is accepted, Austria appears to be full of "criminals."

From Tyrol comes word that the "green cadres" are growing.

Non-Stop Lecture Tour

Dr. Leopold Jury, Gauleiter of Lower Austria, is on an uninterrupted lecture tour, spending half of his time on recalcitrant industrial workers and the other half on the equally restive peasants.

Dr. Scheel, Gauleiter of Salzburg, is busy striving to counteract what he calls "the pernicious influence of the Roman Catholic clergy," particularly of the newly installed Archbishop of Salzburg, Dr. Andreas Rommacher.

A Nazi controlled Salzburg newspaper recently took the inhabitants of that City to task because they interpreted the food shortage as symptom of a severe crisis. The Salzburgers also were rebuked for indulging in too much talk about the growing power of the United States Army and for drawing "parallels" between 1918 and 1943. The newspaper charged the Austrians with "complete lack of backbone."

It is difficult to maintain this accusation in view of the recklessness with which the Austrians display their feelings and in view of the price they are paying. It is impossible to keep count of the daily arrests, but officially announced executions have amounted to 134 within the last eight months. The average age of the victims, which was 44 years only two months ago, has dropped to 30 years in recent weeks, telling proof that the opposition to Hitler is not limited to overaged Social Democrats. It also is significant that up to 20 per cent of the Austrians executed for "Communist" or simply "subversive" activity are women.

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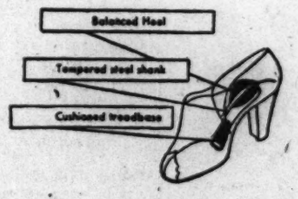

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RAF Hits Twice in 'Shuttle' Raid

Continued from Page 1

receiving. The British say the RAF alone has dropped more than 15,000 tons of explosives on the Ruhr between May 22 and June 22. Conservative estimates put the number of homeless in the industrial valley at nearly 5,000,000.

The RAF was over Western Germany again last night, but apparently its chief objective was to check up on damage done to Mülheim on the night of June 22. The attack on La Spezia, however, was only one of three or more newly reported aerial blows against Italy.

Meanwhile, another spectacular long-distance aerial operation has been carried out in the Far East. American Liberators, flying 2,000 miles round trip in the longest flight yet from Australia, scored a direct hit on a cruiser and started heavy fires in an attack on the Japanese base at Macassar, Dutch Celebes.

It was announced in Washington that United States armed forces have suffered 87,304 casualties in all war theaters to date. Of this number 15,132 were killed in action or succumbed to wounds, Army casualties total 63,958, Secretary of War Stimson said, and the Navy's latest list put Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard losses at 23,346, with 7,604 fatalities, 4,732 wounded, and 11,010 missing.

Continent:

RAF Strikes Twice In 'Shuttle Attack'

The "shuttle attacks" on Friedrichshafen and La Spezia were disclosed in a special communiqué from the British Air Ministry.

The announcement said the Lancasters made a run of some 1,250 miles each way, going 500 miles from Britain to Friedrichshafen in Southern Germany on June 20 and presumably 750 miles more to the nearest North African bases.

On the way back on June 23 they winged about 550 miles to La Spezia, Italy, and 700 home. Thus each trip was somewhat shorter than the regular 1,400-mile round trip to La Spezia. None of the planes was lost.

Formations of Allied planes picked up the offensive again in daylight. During the morning aircraft were heard over Folkestone, winging toward Northern France and Belgium.

Official air sources in Britain declined to speculate on whether the successful trial trips across Europe could be accepted as a pattern for the future.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's attack on Tokyo was a partial application of the principle in that the United States bombers took off from a carrier and landed in China.

The RAF feat aroused speculation as to whether the United States air forces might stage similar raids. The range of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators would make such runs possible at least across France and Northern Italy.

Officially described only as "several squadrons"—which means at least several dozen planes—the Lancaster force was strong enough to ravage three acres of the important radio-location equipment plant in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen and also to damage severely the Maybach Werke motor plant on the way out.

On the return trip the docks at La Spezia were bombed accurately, the communiqué said, and stores of oil set afire.

The La Spezia attack represented the first RAF assault on Northern Italy since April 18, when a big fleet of bombers hit the naval base there.

Hull Hammered By Nazi Airmen

During the night, German raiders made their heaviest attack in weeks against an English objective.

It was announced that 15 enemy planes pounded Hull in an attack lasting more than an hour, destroying a museum and valuable exhibits, parts of the shopping center, and residential property.

Thousands of incendiaries set fires which were not brought under control until after dawn.

The casualty toll still was climbing with rescue squads digging out bodies of those buried in the wreckage of their homes.

The Berlin Radio said that Allied planes also were over Germany during the night, asserting that a few "made nuisance raids" in the western sector.

Another German radiocast of a DNB dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted that a formation of British planes attacked a German convoy off Flushing, Holland, from a low level. The report was not immediately confirmed by the British.

Meantime, it was predicted in Britain that the weight of bombs dropped on the badly battered Ruhr area would be greatly increased.

The Ruhr, which has 54 per cent of the hard coal of Axis Europe, 37 per cent of the pig iron, 34 per cent of steel ingots and castings, still remains, in the words of one high British official, "the world's best target."

"You can't pick up a coal mine and carry it away," he declared. "And Germany's transportation is strained already to such an extent that moving plants would seriously impede production."

Only three Ruhr towns of any consequence—Gelsenkirchen, Hamborn, and Herne—have not felt a blow by a major RAF force, one big enough in the British Air Ministry's own words to wipe out a city of 200,000 population in one night.

Industrial production in the Ruhr was said on June 9 to have fallen about 35 per cent under 1942.

The Nazis are making no attempt to conceal the devastation. In appealing to other parts of the Reach to pitch in and aid the refugees, the Berlin Radio admitted the destruction was "incredible."

As a result of the destructive raids, the Germans have made the Ruhr virtually a military zone, Swiss newspaper reports indicated. In Bern, many observers expressed the belief that the Allied air offensive may be the "second front" for a considerable time.

At the same time, dispatches to Stockholm said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung had declared: "This part of the Reich (Western Germany) has been transformed into a front in a degree such as not even the keenest foresight could have expected at the beginning of the war."

Ancient Amphitheater Is Air-Raid Shelter

By the Associated Press

Thousands of Italians seek shelter from Allied air raids by flocking each night to subterranean passages of the Roman amphitheater at Catania, Sicily, the Berlin Radio said.

This amphitheater, 410 by 348 feet, was the third largest of ancient Rome, being exceeded in size only by that at Verona and the Colosseum of Rome.

Catania, founded in 729 B. C. by Greek colonists, is located on the eastern shore of Sicily at the foot of towering Mr. Etna, and on several occasions in its long history has been virtually obliterated by lava flows. A considerable portion of the amphitheater has been uncovered.

Mediterranean:

Sicily and Sardinia Bombed by Allies

British heavy bombers from the Middle East Command swept across the Mediterranean to attack the enemy airdrome at Comiso in Sicily on the night of June 22 while twin-engined Wellingtons from Northwest African bases blasted Olbia in Northern Sardinia.

Communiqués said the heavy bombers caused two violent explosions and set two large and a number of smaller fires at the Comiso Airfield and that the Wellingtons left several fires burning on the Olbia docks.

The bulk of the American Air Forces based in North Africa remained idle June 23. Only routine patrolling was carried out during the day, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters announced, but a plane of the Coastal Air Force sank an enemy tanker.

The Cairo communique said that bombs dropped by the RAF heavies were seen to burst in the hangar and workshop areas on the north and south sides of the Comiso airdrome.

All the Middle East bombers returned safely, but the Northwest African Headquarters reported two aircraft missing from the day's operations.

The attack on the Sardinian targets represented a departure from the pattern of this week's major bombing forays, all of which have been directed at objectives on Sicily or the Italian mainland. Allied bombers paid their previous big visit to Sardinia on June 18.

The Italian High Command declared in a Rome-broadcast communiqué that Italian torpedo planes had sunk a 15,000 steamer and damaged a 7,000-ton tanker off the Algerian coast while bombers raided Egyptian communication lines at Fuka and a Levant airdrome at Latakia "with good results."

Latakia, almost directly opposite the British island of Cyprus, might serve as a jumping-off spot for U. S. Army Air Forces and British RAF offensive operations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Rome Radio broadcast a dispatch, purportedly from Beirut, Lebanan, saying Allied military authorities had offered a reward for the capture of any enemy agent. It reported that this was but one of several measures taken to conceal "offensive preparations along the northern Syrian frontier."

The German Overseas Radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, quoted reports that the Italians had evacuated Castelrosso, easternmost island of the Italian-dominated Dodecanese group.

Where RAF Left Havoc Behind

Associated Press

German Soldiers Visit Schneider Works

Inspectors from Reich looking over a portion of the sprawling armament works at Le Creusot, France, before it was bombed recently by the British.

Casualties:

U. S. Army Losses Total 63,958

Army casualties since the beginning of the war to date total 63,958, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War reported. The lull in recent fighting has permitted the Army to complete a tabulation of its casualty reports, Mr. Stimson told his press conference, disclosing that the Army has lost 7,528 men who were killed in action or succumbed to wounds, 17,128 wounded, 22,687 missing, and 16,615 officially reported prisoners of the Japanese, Germans or Italians.

He added, however, that future military operations are likely to involve much greater numbers of our troops and that correspondingly heavier casualties should be expected.

Thus far, Mr. Stimson said, the defensive campaign in the Philippine Islands remains the most costly in casualties. The Philippine figures, he said, show 1,273 killed, 1,746 wounded, 17,939 missing, and 10,652 prisoners.

For other theaters, he supplied these figures:

Asiatic: 131 killed, 15 wounded, 85 missing, 60 prisoners. Total, 291.

Central Pacific, including the initial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor: 272 killed, 412 wounded, 57 missing, no prisoners. Total, 741.

European: 436 killed, 664 wounded, 1,196 missing, 594 prisoners. Total, 2,890.

Latin American: 8 killed, 3 wounded, 26 missing, no prisoners. Total, 37.

Middle East, including the Ninth Air Force which operated over Africa, the Mediterranean and Italy: 106 killed, 96 wounded, 214 missing, 46 prisoners. Total 462.

North Africa: 2,574 killed, 9,437 wounded, 1,620 missing, 5,107 prisoners. Total, 18,738.

North American, including Alaska-Aleutians campaign and losses at sea and in the air in the vicinity of Greenland: 864 killed, 1,246 wounded, 214 missing, no prisoners. Total, 2,324.

South Pacific, including Army operations on Guadalcanal: 622 killed, 1,165 wounded, 236 missing, no prisoners. Total, 2,023.

Southwest Pacific, including the New Guinea campaign and 500 listed as missing after the capture of Java by the Japanese: 1,242 killed, 2,344 wounded, 1,100 missing, 156 prisoners. Total 4,842.

South Pacific:

Macassar Blasted In 2,000-Mile Hop

The Japanese, long undisturbed on their conquered islands in the Southwest Pacific while they seized resources and built fortifications, had a significant warning before them—38 tons of bombs dropped on Macassar, Dutch Celebes, where no bombs had fallen since Japan won the battle for Java.

American fliers had to cover a round trip of 2,000 over-water miles in land based Liberator bombers to strike in daylight June 23 at Macassar, but they appeared in great force, squarely hitting an enemy cruiser and cargo ship and starting dock fires visible for 70 miles.

Only one of the big bombers was lost. The only Japanese fighter to attempt interception crashed into its wing. The two fell together.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the flight was the second longest made in the war by land-based bombers, being exceeded only by a bombing raid on Wake Islands from Hawaii, a round trip amounting to 2,400 miles.

The Navy announced that Japanese planes had unsuccessfully attacked small American warships in the southeastern Solomon Islands on two different occasions recently. In each instance only a single enemy aircraft was involved.

Russia:

Red Army Strikes West of Belgorod

An assertion in the Soviet midnight communiqué that Russian units had struck at German defense lines west of Belgorod stirred the speculation of Moscow military observers, since the town, on the lower-central part of the front, long has been in German hands.

Belgorod is 40 miles northeast of Kharkov, which also is held by the Germans.

Whether the reported Soviet action west of Belgorod means the Russians have captured it recently, without making any public announcement, or whether they merely slipped around the town for a quick thrust remains to be explained here.

Japan Rising to Parity With Germany as Enemy

Continued from Page 1

nisia, was a more dangerous offensive threat than Japan.

But a surplus is beginning to come in sight. Since Tunisia, and particularly since the German submarine began to receed as the greatest weapon in the enemy's hands, it has been possible to think of approaching the Japanese problem with weapons which are either available now, or will become available during the next six months. The problem of fighting Japan aggressively has, in other words, become something more than just an exercise in abstractions.

More Tools Available

This prospective availability of tools has coincided with a clearer, and very disturbing, picture of Japan's plan of action. The Allies took the initiative in the Far East when American Marines landed on Guadalcanal and when they advanced over the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea. In a sense the Japanese resisted that exercise of the Allied initiative. But while they did try to block our aggressive moves, they have not for over a year made an attempt to exercise an offensive strategy themselves.

That failure of the enemy to exercise any initiative was long assumed in Washington and London to merely mean a breathing spell during which the Japanese were gathering their strength for another major move. It is still widely believed in naval quarters that they will make at least one more attempt to capture the Hawaiian Islands.

But much time has passed. Instead of showing any aggressive intentions they have been busy as the proverbial beaver milking the captured areas along the fringes of their new empire and moving its wealth back into the defensive core of their positions. Much has been heard of Hitler's "European Fortress." Little or nothing has been written about an equivalent Japanese "fortress" area. But there begin to be signs that the Japanese have been even more energetic than the Germans in developing a hard defensive center where they would expect to be able to hold out indefinitely even when their outer defenses had fallen.

Change in Indian Command

This picture adds a new urgency to the task of finding a solution to the military problem of attacking Japan. Had they based their plans on an idea of holding the entire area they now control the solution would have been easier. The circumference is so large that in time it would have been possible to cut out some segment of the area and open the heart to attack. But if the outer edge is just a protective hull which can be discarded when the internal fortress is complete, it becomes a different and more complex problem.

One sign of the changed Allied approach to this problem is the change in command in India. General Wavell's task was to defend India and his efforts since he has commanded that theater have been defensive—so much so as to have aroused extremely strong criticisms of his attitude in Washington. Washington feels that he makes an excellent defender of India and thoroughly approves his elevation to the Viceregal post. But Washington has long insisted on the establishment of a separate British command which shall have an offensive task directed at the Japanese in Burma.

Such a command has been announced. The man who will fill the post is still unknown. But there is to be such a command and it will inevitably be a command freed from preoccupation with the defense of India. That means that for the first time there will be an officer in command of a military force in India whose sole functions is to carry the war to Japan.

It is a major recognition by British military opinion of the American, and Chinese, contention that much more aggressive action must be taken—and taken quickly—to carry the war to Japan instead of merely sitting and letting the Japanese carry the war to entrenched Allied positions.

American Navy Ready

Such a move on the part of the British was considered an essential prerequisite by Washington to any significant increase in the tempo of American naval pressure on Japan from the Pacific. The feeling in Washington has been that the absent element in the Far Eastern picture was an anvil against which to pound Japan. The Russian Army provides the anvil in Europe on which Anglo-American forces will soon pound the German Army. The American Navy has felt that there was no use plunging into Japanese Pacific defenses, if there was nothing on the other side but the flexible and ill-supplied Chinese Army.

It is significant that the announcement of the changes in the British command in India coincided with strong indications of rising war tension along the South Pacific island front. While nothing can be done from India until late fall, except by air, the external indications produced by intensified bombing activity in the Solomons and New Guinea all imply that preliminaries from the Pacific side are getting under way.

What is coming may still be long delayed. But it is definitely no longer a picture of just a "holding front" from Attu around the great Pacific arc to India. It is stirring and coming to life. Certainly new plans have been drafted and their existence has already changed the whole atmosphere of war against Japan.

Canada Faces Return to Role As Huge Producer of Wheat

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 24—The findings of the recent World Food Conference will alter profoundly the economic policies of Canada and compel the Government to drastically revise its plans for the postwar period.

The World Wheat Conference placed wheat as the No. 1 priority of world agriculture for the present because wheat can be used more conveniently and more rapidly to relieve hunger in the conquered countries than any other food. This means Canada must go back to growing wheat.

Since the West was settled in the early days of this century wheat was the chief single economic factor in all Canadian Government calculations, and it was a relatively stable factor. Prices might fluctuate, but the wheat acreage continued to expand. By 1940 it had reached the record total of 27,750,000 acres.

But by this time the bottom had fallen out of the wheat market. The policies of nationalism which marked the depression closed Canada's wheat markets and the war cut many of them off altogether. So reluctantly, for the first time, Canada began to pay farmers for not growing wheat.

Decrease in Acreage

Then, as the food needs of Britain became clear during the war, Canada began to concentrate on the production of coarse grains to feed cattle and hogs. The wheat acreage of the prairies has been cut in the last two years by more than 10,000,000 acres.

Behind all this Government management of the prairie land for war purposes has lurked apprehension. Many Canadians had come to believe by the begininng of the war that the prairies were permanently doomed to a reduction in farm acreage, in output and in population. The wheat surplus, which the Government was carrying at enormous cost to the taxpayer, was regarded as permanent.

Now Canada sees its wheat surplus shrinkage and it is told by the best specialists that there will be no surplus at all as soon as it is possible to feed the world properly again. It is told that it must produce more wheat than ever.

Last year Canada produced a record crop of 593,000,000 bushels despite its reduced acreage—a freak crop due to perfect growing weather. The 1940 crop was also large—525,000,000 bushels, but the crop can drop suddenly, as it did in 1937, with a high acreage, to 156,800,000 bushels. Thus, there is no way of knowing how much this year's reduced acreage will add to the world's store of food—not as much, certainly, as the world food specialists would like and not as much as would have been produced if Canada had not concentrated on coarse grains to feed animals.

Outlook for July 1

By July 1 of this year it is calculated that Canada will have on hand 672,000,000 bushels of wheat, about twice a normal crop. If the current crop totals about 300,000,000 bushels there will be a carryover by July, 1944, of about 620,000,000 bushels, perhaps at a time when Europe can be fed. This amount can disappear rapidly. And there is no way of increasing it since this year's crop is now sown and its yield will depend entirely on the variable weather of the vast Canadian plain.

But in 1944 Canada can increase its wheat yield by abandoning its policy of restrictions and by growing less coarse grain. The Government has not indicated its intention of reversing the present policy, but, having accepted the program generally laid down by the Food Conference, no doubt will be guided by the needs of the world at large. If by next spring the world looks as if it would need more wheat, Canada doubtless will concentrate once again on the familiar crop on which its prewar economy was so largely based.

This will mean a return to the original conception of the prairies as a natural wheat-growing area, perhaps the best and most economical in the world. Given a market for wheat at a reasonable price, the Canadian prairies prosper and on their huge purchases of manufactured goods the industrial areas of Canada prosper also. But there is little prospect of Canada's immediate postwar customers paying cash for wheat or being able to offer goods in return. Canadians generally expect wheat to be loaned or given away by an extension of the present Mutual Aid plan, Canada's version of Lend-Lease, in which there are only loans, no leases.

Financing the Farmers

If wheat must be raised in huge volume and loaned or given away, large problems of finance must be met. Canadians must be taxed to pay the farmers to grow the wheat as they are being taxed today to pay not only farmers but industrial workers whose products are given away.

Also, they realize that a larger question is involved in all this and a larger opportunity for Canada. If wheat can be re-established in the markets of the world, and if it can move through the world freely to the hungry peoples, the economy of the whole prairie region will be placed once more on a firm basis.

To achieve such a result, to re-establish its damaged wheat industry, would be worth almost any temporary sacrifice to Canada. The World Food Conference suggests that this opportunity will be open to Canada after the war, that there will be a continuing shortage of wheat for a long time to come and that all the wheat produced in the world in the past will not be enough to provide a proper diet for the world's peoples.

The World Food Conference thus has come back to the original conception on which the whole Canadian prairie economy was founded, on which the basic economic policies of Canada were long fixed—namely, that there should always be a market for wheat and wheat should always move through the world so long as people are hungry for bread. Such a conception, crystallized in the trading and tariff policies of the nations, would go a long way toward solving the basic economic problems of this country.

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World Co-operation Supported In Plea to Republican Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—A United Nations organization "with sufficient limited sovereignty to create and maintain international law and order" is the sole postwar alternative to the international lawlessness and chaos of unlimited national sovereignty, United States Senators Joseph H. Ball and Harold H. Burton, of Minnesota and Ohio, respectively, urged before the Women's National Republican Club here last night. These are the Republican collaborators in the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution now pending in the upper branch of Congress for effective international co-operation after the war through an organization of nations.

Senator Ball said the Republican Party must take up the challenge to formulate policies "that will end the chaos now existing in Washington and the confusion among our people and chart a future course for our nation." Failure of the Roosevelt Administration to formulate such policies and present them to the people had brought consequences of political expediency on the home front that were daily more apparent," he declared.

Denouncing as "the counsel of despair" the view of those who, while admitting that modern war will destroy civilization unless it is controlled, declare war is uncontrollable, Senator Ball deplored the defeatism that wraps itself in a flag and says "we can never consent to give up any of that precious thing called national sovereignty in the interests of peace."

"If delegating a little of their sovereignty to a United Nations organization will give us an even chance of eliminating this plague of world war, it is my conviction that the American people will regard it as a good bargain. Unlimited national sovereignty, carried to its ultimate conclusion, means international lawlessness and chaos. The alternative is a United Nations organization with sufficient limited sovereignty to create and maintain international law and order."

Both Senators were explicit in their outline of the purpose of the bipartisan resolution now reposing with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It seeks neither to prescribe blueprints of the postwar world, nor to give blank checks to any one to bind us to postwar policies," they said. "It seeks in a commonsense way to recognize the responsibility of the Senate for ultimate action.

"It proposes that meetings of representatives of the United Nations be called to seek to agree with the essentials in several fields of postwar responsibility, and then to submit such recommendations to the Senate for ratification. What could be more direct and valuable?"

Senator Burton warned that achievement of this goal would be far more difficult than the task of restoring postwar America internally, urging that "only by electing men to office who are well-informed on foreign affairs and sufficiently able to act on their information can we avoid drifting into war every 20 years."

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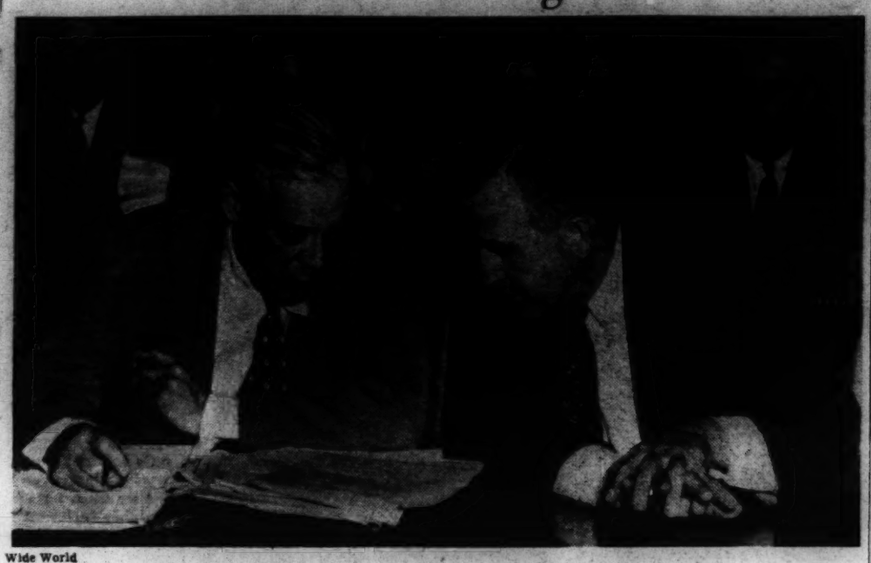

Wide World

Officials of Two Government Agencies Talk Things Over

Joseph B. Eastman (left), Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, get together at a meeting of Eastern States congressmen to discuss fuel and food problems.

Americans Getting Rich During the War

Continued from Page 1

deposits—checking accounts, dollar savings, small bonds—were actually soaring.

Another figure shows the same results:

The SEC disclosed that during the year 1942 there was a total accumulation of $11,700,000,000 of cash deposits.

And since the start of 1942 to March, 1943, the money in the hands of the public increased by what the SEC calls "the unprecedented" amount of $15,500,000,000—an increase of more than 50 per cent since January, 1942.

Where does this money come from?

It comes from unprecedented national production, with every man, every machine busy pouring out goods . . . and in large part bought by the United States Treasury.

National income is booming.

National income in 1942 was $120,000,000,000.

National income in 1943 will reach an estimated $145,000,000,000.

This means that the public has more and more money to spend. And there are fewer and fewer consumers goods to buy. The result is that prices of available consumers' goods are bid up, despite all the elaborate controls imposed.

Inadequate Taxes

The one control that has not been imposed is adequate taxes. This alone can really cut off the explosive inflationary steam.

What the country is doing now is paying a bonus to corporations and war workers, and adding it to the deficit.

The country is getting deficitrich.

Another check shows how Americans are getting rich out of World War II.

The Office of War Information issued a statement showing that the average worker's income has increased approximately 1.8 times since mid-1940.

For the month of July, 1940, when the defense drive started, the average income per capita, man, woman and child, in the United States was $47.92.

In April, 1943, the OWI said, the average had jumped to $85.03.

A significant point about the above figures is that, in the first instance—July, 1940—military expenditures for the month would have amounted to only $1.50 a person.

In the April, 1943 figure, military expenditures averaged $53.52.

The country is getting rich out of the war, primarily because of the expenses for military goods.

What are other countries doing about it?

Australia, Canada, Great Britain are all paying 50 per cent or over of current expenses out of taxes.

The United States is only paying 33 per cent.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., originally proposed to pay 66 per cent. Now he has lowered his sights to 50 per cent. But the United States is actually not even doing that. It is paying only about one third.

At a press conference today Mr. Morgenthau said tax experts are working on a new tax program. General Counsel Randolph Paul and other treasury tax experts have discussed it with Mr. Vinson, Mr. Morgenthau said.

President Roosevelt last January urged additional taxes or saving to the amount of $16,000,000,000 for the current year.

Congress' Indifference

Congress has completely ignored this recommendation, although the double-up on the pay-as-you-go income tax plan will bring several billions more of additional taxes into the Treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt's program for $16,000,000,000 of additional taxes was not intended to meet the whole "inflationary gap." It was merely intended to bring the ratio of taxes to military expenses up to 50 per cent.

The "inflationary gap" is much bigger than that.

This term is generally defined as meaning the difference between available spending power, and consumers goods on which it can be spent.

At the end of 1941 this "gap" was estimated variously as from $6,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000. Most persons said $10,00,000,000.

It is now generally estimated at $40,000,000,000.

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt's tax program—which Congress has disregarded—would not begin to meet the problem of the inflationary gap. It would merely put the United States on a comparable tax basis with its other English-speaking allies.

From the failure to do this stems most of the economic problems in America today, and branching out from them dozens of related problems, strikes, unrest, discontent, and factionalism.

These conditions will continue here, it is feared, just as long as the United States attempts to do two incompatible things, try to win a war and get rich out of it at the same time.

Roosevelt Wants Work-or-Fight Law

Continued from Page 1

some apprehension of a continued strike, or, worse, of a production slowdown.

Mr. Ickes announced today that soft-coal miners in Western Pennsylvania were slow in returning to work. From other sources came warnings of a possible rank-and-file revolt.

In a memorandum to the President and to the Chairman of the National War Labor Board the coal operators protested the outcome of the settlement. They bitterly pointed out that they had obeyed the directives and injunctions of the NWLB whereas the union had completely flouted them. As they find themselves now, however, they declared, they are the ones penalized while the union is not. Their mines and property are taken away from them. They declared: "Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, has been rewarded by his defiance of the Government by being allowed to put the miners back to work under his own restrictions."

The National War Labor Board:

Members of the NWLB were reported to resent the outcome, and demanded that Mr. Lewis be forced to sign on the dotted line, to accept the Board's directive and determination. It looked for a while as if the Board's objections, coupled with the operators' might produce an explosive situation. Mr. Roosevelt partially relieved this by his brief statement, formally declaring that the Government had not accepted the conditions included in the Lewis statement ordering the miners back to work.

Fuel Administrator Ickes:

Mr. Ickes went about the task of running the nation's basic fuel industry, today, on top of all his other duties. He said coal rationing is being discussed, due to lagging coal output.

The Northwest would be hit first in any rationing, Mr. Ickes said. Coal rationing would not be to consumers, it was indicated, but to dealers and major companies. Mr. Ickes said the Government would continue to enforce the checkoff in pay envelopes because that was part of the existing contract. The coal mines would be held by the Government, he said, until there was "no further danger of stoppages." Miners he defined as "working for the Government," and not as "Government employees," so they do not have civil-service status. He was investigating, he said, the controversial issue of company stores. He said he had seen "shocking" accounts of the overcharges of miners by company stores, and as new custodian he might seek to remedy this.

As a background of all this is Mr. Roosevelt's attitude to the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, passed overwhelmingly in Congress which goes into effect tomorrow night if not vetoed.

The coal situation now reveals what has been attacked, from the outset, as one of the chief weaknesses of the antistrike bill. The bill automatically puts control of any war business where a strike occurs in the Government's hands.

Thatis just the situation which coal operators object to in the present coal mine setup. Through no fault of their own, runs their argument, they have been penalized by having their property taken away from them.

The Smith-Connally bill would raise the possibility of this not in one industry but in all industries.

Wherever labor disturbances occurred, the Government would be called upon under the bill to assume control. It would not be one Mr. Ickes in charge of coal, but any number of Mr. Ickes—until the Government ran out of Ickes.

Congressional sponsors of the Smith-Connally bill at once assailed Mr. Roosevelt's own proposed "draft-strikers" solution.

Opposition in Congress

Calling on Mr. Roosevelt to sign the antistrike bill, Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia said the alternative proposal is "an insult to the Army." His view was shared by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who said he does not think the Army ought to be made into "a penitentiary."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, also told reporters he was against the President's suggestion, commenting:

"I don't believe in a military dictatorship and I don't believe in drafting labor. It's an honor to serve in the Army and I don't want fellows of that kind in our Army."

Senators Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia and James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi were among the few who indicated they would support the President's proposal, though Senator Byrd said he thought Mr. Roosevelt should sign the antistrike bill for the effect it would have in preventing future walkouts.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas who started the antistrike bill on its way through the Senate, sent a telegram to the White House urging approval of the measure which went through both branches of Congress with a thumping majority at the height of the coal controversy. He said "it appears that more than 80 per cent of the people of the United States favor the bill" and he insisted it was not "anti-labor."

Walter Lippmann, in a syndicated article, urged adoption of the war manpower mobilization bill, which would, in effect, do what Mr. Roosevelt proposes, but under more generalized terms.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to veto the antistrike bill, urging a different approach to the subject.

Organized labor as a whole is expected to kick against the Roosevelt proposal, but to accept it reluctantly if it becomes a choice between that and the alternative of the Smith-Connally provisions.

Marine Gets Medal; Held Post for 3 Days

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—One of the truly epic stories of the South Pacific campaign, the story of a New Jersey tailor's son who held a strategic machine-gun post for three days and nights without rest or food against a Japanese regiment, was told yesterday by the Navy Department.

Platoon Sergeant John Basilone of Raritan, N. J., was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, this nation's highest battle honor, for his heroism which the Navy said, contributed "in a large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment."

The action for which President Roosevelt awared the Marine sergeant the Congressional Medal occurred last October during fighting in the Lunga area of Guadalcanal.

Private Nach W. Phillips, of Fayetteville, N. C., related the story this way:

"Basilone had a machine gun on the go three days and nights without sleep, rest or food. He was in a good emplacement, and causing the Japs lots of trouble, not only firing his machine gun but also using his pistol.

"They stormed his position time and again. Each time, he piled up more around his emplacement. . . ."

The New Jersey hero is the son of Salvatore and Dora Basilone, and his father operates a one-man tailor shop in Somerville, N. J. He has nine brothers and sisters.

Jeffers Tells Plans

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Rubber Director William Jeffers said today he and key members of his staff have agreed to remain at their posts here "until no doubt remains that the rubber problem has been solved."

In a statement issued, he said, in response to inquiries regarding plans for the continued operation of his office, Mr. Jeffers added that he and his top aides will remain until the rubber program can be carried on without the necessity of maintaining a separate organization in Washington.

Reed Raps Subsidies

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas charged the Administration today with "complete misrepresentation of fact" and said its plans to subsidize lower prices for food "would free purchasing power of consumers and increase inflationary pressure."

Opening the second day of Senate debate on controversial measures to limit subsidy payments for holding retail food prices down, the Kansan said that wages had increased at a greater rate than urban living costs from 1939 to the present.

Citing Federal agency statistics, he said that, based on the 1935-39 average, represented by an index figure of 100, the average hourly earnings of factory workers increased from 105.7 in January, 1939, to 158 in April, 1943, while the urban cost of living during the same period increased from 99.7 to 124.

Because of more hours worked a week and time and a half paid for overtime, Senator Reed declared average weekly earnings increased from 101.5 in January of 1939 to 192.9 in April of 1943, thus accelerating even more the rate of increase for wages compared with urban living costs.

"This whole proposition of price and wage freezes has been put to the public on a basis of complete misrepresentation of fact," he declared. "The roll back and subsidy program would free purchasing power of consumers and increase inflationary pressure."

Food Czar Backed

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Reflecting congressional dissatisfaction over home front war operations, the House Agriculture Committee today approved a bill to set up a "food czar" with complete control over wartime food production, distribution, pricing and rationing.

Approval of the bill, which is sponsored by Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina was by an 18-to-8 Committee vote, with all 12 Republican members and six Democrats supporting it. Eight Democrats opposed.

25 P. C. of Cost to Casts

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G.O.P. Shaves '$8,000 Feast' To Just $3.50

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP)—Approximately 150 wealthy Western Pennsylvania members of the Republican Party met last night in the stylish Duquesne Club at a dinner which had been advertised by Democratic Senator Joseph F. Guffey as an "$8,000-a-plate feast of Belshazzar" and heard informal "fireside-the-table" talks by their National Chairman, Harrison Spangler, and others.

The dinner actually cost $3.50 a plate, all of which covered the cost of food, Charles J. Graham, President of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad said. Chicken was the principal dish.

Mr. Spangler, who was joined by Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania and Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, said Senator Guffey's remarks sounded "like a New Deal promise."

Senator Guffey's remarks were made June 22 in the Senate.

Mr. Graham said the meeting, one of several being staged in key cities to raise funds and map plans for the 1944 campaign, had been arranged by A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, W. L. Mellon, Chairman of Gulf Oil; Lorenz Iversen, head of the Mesta Machine Company, Roy A. Hunt, Chairman of the Aluminum Company, W. P. Witherow, steel magnate and former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Frank F. Brooks, President of the First National Bank.

Mr Spangler said the object of Senator Guffey's speech was apparently to convey the impression the Republicans have plenty of money to spend.

"Actually we will spend less than one cent a voter in the United States this year," Mr. Spangler said. "This is in contrast to the New deal, which will spend at least $5 per voter from public funds for propaganda and similar activities."

Lawyers Form Postwar Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Closest co-operation of lawyers of all countries for promoting and defending democratic law is the aim of the International Lawyers Group recently formed here. The Group, which consists of both British and Allied lawyers aims to become respresentative of all the United Nations. Immediate attention is to be given to some of the legal questions affecting international relationships, particularly those arising through countries being occupied by the Nazis.

The first public meeting of the Group recently heard accounts of the effect of Nazi occupation of Norway and Denmark from Terje Wold, Norwegian Minister of Justice and J. Christmas Moeller, Chairman of the Danish Council in Britain. Lord Justice Luxmore presided.

King's Counsellor F. A. Sellers is Chairman of the Group, membership of which is open to lawyers and law students of all the United Nations. Headquarters is at Stevenson House, 155 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Formulation of an international legal Code for postwar Europe is expected to be one of the most important tasks to which members will address themselves.

Way Charted to Assure Return of States' Rights

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24 — By positively implementing a resolution calling for restoration of states' rights conceded to the Federal Government, the annual Governors Conference in its closing session moved further than ever before, it is believed, toward a dissolution or at least a crystallization of this perennial issue.

The main resolution declared: "That no further concessions or encroachments of states' rights should be agreed to except such as may clearly appear to be necessary to achieve victory and, further, that all rights heretofore relinquished to the Federal Government to further the war be promptly reclaimerd when the war is successfully terminated."

Not content to leave their protest, as in other years, in static form, the Conference in executive sesion, and at the instigation of Gov. Herbert Maw of Utah directed its staff and Executive Committee to watch and analyze all legislation bearing on this subject, to submit corrective amendments to existing legislation applying objectionable practice, and to organize strong lobbies in Congress against enactment of new measures of this nature.

Resolve Against Strikes

The Conference also passed at this final session a resolution giving voice to a unanimous revulsion against labor disturbances interfering with the war efforts. Though no mention was made of the difficulty in the coal fields, this situation, judging from corridor comment, inspired the action. Some, in fact, indicated that they were ready to go further than the resolution which said, in part: "We disapprove and condemn any strike by any group anywhere in America as affecting essential industries for the duration of the war, for the reason that any such strike or stoppage gravely threatens the security of our nation and endaugers the cause for which we fight."

This 35th annual Conference, attended by some 40 state chief executives, a record, closed with the election by the Executive Committee of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts as Chairman, to succeed Gov. Herbert O'Conor of Maryland.

While pre-Conference activity pointed to an extended discussion and possible concrete action on a joint postwar rehabilitation program by the states, this matter was deferred to give individual states further opportunity to digest a comprehensive report on the subject growing out of regional meetings of the states this spring. This program provides for a plan which is integrated and national in scope but which would be an establishment of, and executed jointly by, the states themselves.

The States'-rights issue, which is looming larger and larger as the war has occasioned greater concentration of authority in Washington, was much too vital to be kept from popping up at these proceedings, providing as they did the only such opportunity for discussion by practically all of those most concerned.

The resolution, with its implementing action, directing the force of this unique organization against what one speaker decried as "the gradual dissolution of democratic government," climaxed the conference. It indicated that, unlike last year, for example, these state representatives are unready to concede much more ground because of a dread of embarrassing the war effort. They will have no desire to hinder that war effort, but they feel that this excuse need be exploited no further.

"It is held significant also that the impetus for the concrete action came not from a Governor from the South, traditional champion of States' rights, but from Governor Maw of Utah.

Price of Corn

The resolutions also recognized another issue which cropped up repeatedly following its early introduction by Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York. Mr. Dewey complained that something should be done about the price of corn so that instead of being fed to hogs, which he claimed are inefficient processors of grain, it might be fed to cows and chickens to provide dairy and poultry foods in his State.

The Conference resolution, passed in the absence of Governor Dewey, went only halfway with the chief executive of the Empire State. It read, in part: "We earnestly request the Federal Government to act immediately to the end that adequate supplies of corn and other feed, so essential to our war effort, are at once provided to livestock and poultry feeders, dairymen, and maufacturers of feed for livestock and poultry."

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The Home Forum

Art and Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS in no department of art is the difference between mere showmanship and inspired interpretation more easily discernible than in that of music. Two artists may play the same composition, their equipment and mastery of the instrument being superb in either case, but the one, playing only with brilliance of technique, leaves his audience cold, whilst the other, combining in his performance deep inspiration and musicianship, brings joy, comfort, and enlightenment to his hearers, reaching their hearts as well as satisfying their critical faculties.

True is this also of the art of living. Through practice, we all have learned a certain amount of the technique of existence, we have learned much of what to avoid and of what to pursue. But what is the motive behind our performance? Has our living technique been developed in order to exhibit brilliance and cleverness for our own glorification, or to express those Godlike qualities of Spirit which are clearly defined in the Bible, and which bring love, integrity, meekness, and sincerity into our dealings with our fellow men? Are we seeking the merely superficial performance of life which reaches no farther than selfish comfort, ease, and security, or do we earnestly desire to gain the true Science of Life as interpreted in a spiritual understanding of God and His laws?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has set forth the Science of God, Life, in a manner which is intelligible and practical for all. In this Science we learn that the effort to attain mere ease in matter as the acme of existence is not true living, for, however brilliant and impressive such a performance may seem to be, it is of no account in the realm of Spirit, Soul, God. Such living, based on materiality, lacks divine inspiration and guidance and does not interpret the design or plan of the Almighty.

In a life of simple honesty and unselfishness, in quiet actions of love and kindliness, based on a spiritual understanding of God, there are revealed the Science and art which are truly of God, because they develop those Godlike qualities which bring healing balm to all upon whom they rest. Such living is scientific artistry. Its technique is learned through uniting with the one Mind, by "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5); and its motive is not for personal glorification but to reflect the divine Principle of all being, Love.

In everyday language the terms "artist" and "artistry" are rather limited in their application, but in reality everyone has it within himself to be a great artist, reflecting none other than God, divine Love; for surely to express Mind, Spirit, Soul, is the greatest artistry, as well as a scientific achievement.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 106), **"Music is the harmony of being; but the music of Soul affords the only strains that thrill the chords of feeling and awaken the heart's harpstrings."** And on page 107 she continues: **"Art must not prevail over Science. Christianity is not superfluous. Its redemptive power is seen in sore trials, self-denials, and crucifixions of the flesh. But these come to the rescue of mortals, to admonish them, and plant the feet steadfastly in Christ. As we rise above the seeming mists of sense, we behold more clearly that all the heart's homage belongs to God."**

In proportion as, through humility and the spiritual understanding of Him as All-in-all, we give "all the heart's homage" to God, we shall become great artists, governed by the Science which is divine. There are laws and rules to be learned and obeyed, "sore trials, self-denials, and crucifixions of the flesh" to be experienced, but these are only incidents on the way.

Christ Jesus was able to say (John 17:4), **"I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."** Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 568): **"For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain."**

The final objective, the aim of all, should be so to live as to glorify God, discovering as we progress those spiritual qualities and harmonies which no taint of earth can obscure, and which bring peace, joy, and happiness to all who catch their triumphal note. Can there be a greater art than scientifically to express God in every thought, word, and deed? Christian Science teaches unmistakably that such is the whole purpose of man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by E. W. Tattersall, London

"EVENING AT WITHINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND"

IT TAKES A sunny evening, with the air very clear and still, to make one aware of the value of shadow space, of the plain, smooth surface of a whitewashed wall, or the gentle slant of a stone roof upon which the sun can paint its pictures. The builder who faced his large wall to the West, with the single window pushed into a corner, must have had a keen appreciation of shadow space, and of what the sun could do as it set behind the limbs of a tree; and the man who placed his chimney at the foot of the wide roof, standing it up like a pillar against the evening light, must have known what would happen when the day was nearly done.

"Give me a suitable surface," says the sun, "and I will trace you a picture that will set your artists wondering."

Yet there are many who have never given a moment's thought to the question of surface space, and of how these spaces may turn a country road into a picture gallery.

Cactus

These flat fingers daggered with spines
part the grass and spread in disarray;
they will catch either the sun
or a streamer of spider's web
upon one of the gleaming points.

D. S.

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That Matter of Culture

WE HAVE TALKED of the growth of civilization and culture, and we have seen the beginnings of this when people settled down to live in villages and towns. The greater quantity of food that they got gave them more leisure and they could thus think of other matters than hunting and eating. With the growth of thought developed the arts and crafts and culture generally. As the population increased, people had to live closer to each other. They were continually meeting each other and having business with each other. If people have to live together they must be considerate to each other. They must avoid doing anything which might hurt their companions or neighbours, otherwise no social life is possible. Take a family, for instance. A family is a tiny bit of society which will live happily if its members have consideration for each other. This is not very difficult as a rule in a family, as there is a bond of affection between its members. Even so it sometimes happens that we forget to be considerate and show that we are not very cultured and civilized after all. In the case of a larger group than the family, it is exactly the same—whether we take our neighbours, or the people of our city, or our countrymen, or the people of other countries even. So the growth of population resulted in more social life and more restraint and consideration for others. Culture and civilization are difficult to define, and I shall not try to define them. But among the many things that culture includes are certainly restraint over oneself and consideration for others. If a person has not got this self-restraint and has no consideration for others, one can certainly say that he is uncultured.—From "Glimpses of World History," by JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. (New York: John Day.)

Kunst und Wissenschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELLEICHT in keinem Zweig der Kunst ist der Unterschied zwischen bloßem Schaugepränge und inspirierter Darbietung leichter erkennbar als in der Musik. Zwei Künstler mögen dieselbe Komposition auf einem vorzüglichen Instrument mit vollendeter Meisterschaft spielen; aber der eine, der nur mit brillanter Technik spielt, läßt seine Zuhörer kalt, während der andere, der in seiner Darbietung tiefe Inspiration mit musikalischem Talent verbindet, seinen Zuhören Freude, Erquickung und Erleuchtung bringt, da er nicht nur ihnen ans Herz rührt, sondern auch ihre kunstrichterliche Begabung befriedigt.

Dies gilt auch für die Kunst des Lebens. Im praktischen Leben haben wir alle ein gewisses Maß der Technik des Daseins gelernt. Wir haben viel vermeiden und viel erstreben gelernt. Aber was ist der Beweggrund unseres Tun und Treibens? Hat sich unsere Lebenstechnik entwickelt, um Glanz und Gewandtheit zu unserer eigenen Verherrlichung zur Schau zu tragen oder um jene göttlichen Eigenschaften des Geistes auszudrücken, die in der Bibel klar definiert sind, und welche Liebe, Redlichkeit, Sanftmut und Aufrichtigkeit in unsern Umgang mit unseren Mitmenschen bringen? Trachten wir nach der bloß oberflächlichen Lebensbetätigung, die kein anderes Ziel kennt als selbstische Bequemlichkeit, Behaglichkeit und Sicherheit, oder wünschen wir aufrichtig die wahre Wissenschaft des Lebens zu gewinnen, wie sie im geistigen Verständnis Gottes und Seiner Gesetze ausgelegt ist?

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy die Wissenschaft Gottes, des Lebens, so dargeboten, daß jedermann sie verstehen und anwenden kann. In dieser Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß das Trachten nach mehr Behaglichkeit in der Materie als Höchstziel des Daseins kein wahres Leben ist. Denn so glänzend und eindrucksvoll eine solche Betätigung auch zu sein scheinen mag hat sie im Reich des Geistes, der Seele, keine Geltung. Ein solches Leben, das auf die Materialität gegründet ist, ermangelt göttlicher Inspiration und Führung und legt die Absicht oder den Plan des Allmächtigen nicht aus.

In einem Leben von einfacher Ehrlichkeit und Selbstlosigkeit, in ruhigen, auf ein geistiges Verständnis Gottes gegründeten liebevollen und wohlwollenden Handlungen werden die Wissenschaft und die Kunst enthüllt, die wirklich von Gott sind, weil sie jene göttlichen Eigenschaften entfalten, die allen, auf denen sie ruhen, heilenden Balsam bringen. Ein solches Leben ist wissenschaftliche künstlerische Vollendung. Seine Technik wird durch Vereinigung mit dem einen Gemüt, durch „Gefangennehmung aller Vernunft unter den Gehorsam Christi" (2. Kor. 10, 5) gelernt, und sein Antrieb ist nicht persönliche Verherrlichung, sondern das Verlangen, das göttliche Prinzip alles Seins, die Liebe, widerzuspiegeln.

In der Alltagssprache sind die Ausdrücke „Künstler" und „Künstlertalent" in ihrer Anwendung ziemlich begrenzt; aber in Wirklichkeit hat es jedermann in sich, ein großer Künstler zu sein, der nichts anderes als Gott, die göttliche Liebe, widerspiegelt. Denn das Gemüt, den Geist, die Seele ausdrücken, ist ganz gewiß sowohl die größte künstlerische Begabung als auch ein wissenschaftliches Vollbringen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 106): „Die Musik ist die Harmonie des Seins; aber die Musik der Seele bringt die einzigen Weisen hervor, die die Gefühlsakkorde ergreifen und des Herzens Saiten beleben". Und auf Seite 107 fährt sie fort: „Die Kunst darf nicht den Vorrang vor der Wissenschaft haben. Das Christentum ist nicht überflüssig. Seine erlösende Kraft zeigt sich in schweren Prüfungen, Selbstverleugnungen und Kreuzigungen des Fleisches. Aber diese kommen den Sterblichen zu Hilfe, sie zu ermahnen und die Füße standhaft in Christus zu setzen. Wenn wir uns über die Scheinnebel des Sinnes erheben, sehen wir klarer, daß alle Huldigung des Herzens Gott gehört".

In dem Verhältnis, wie wir durch Demut und das geistige Verständnis Seiner Allheit „alle Huldigung des Herzens" Gott geben, werden wir große Künstler, regiert von der Wissenschaft, die göttlich ist. Es sind Gesetze und Regeln zu lernen und zu befolgen, „schwere Prüfungen, Selbstverleugnungen und Kreuzigungen des Fleisches" zu erfahren; aber es sind nur beiläufige Ereignisse auf dem Wege.

Christus Jesus konnte sagen (Joh. 17, 4): „Ich habe dich verklärt auf Erden und vollendet das Werk, das du mir gegeben hast, daß ich es tun sollte". Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 568): „Für den Sieg über eine einzige Sünde sagen wir Dank und erheben den Herrn der Heerscharen. Was werden wir von der mächtigen Besiegung aller Sünde sagen? Ein lauterer Gesang, lieblicher als er je zuvor zum hohen Himmel emporgedrungen ist, steigt nun klarer und näher zu dem großen Herzen Christi auf; denn der Ankläger ist nicht da, und die Liebe läßt ihre ureigene und ewige Weise erklingen."

Das Endziel, das Ziel aller, sollte sein, so zu leben, daß Gott verherrlicht wird, daß wir, indem wir fortschreiten, jene geistigen Eigenschaften und Harmonien entdecken, die kein Makel der Erde trüben kann, und die Frieden, Freude und Glück allen bringen, die ihr Siegeslied vernehmen. Kann es eine größere Kunst geben als Gott in jedem Gedanken, in jedem Wort und in jeder Tat wissenschaftlich auszudrücken? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt unverkennbar, daß dies der ganze Zweck des Menschen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Masterful Woman With All the Specifications

Mother . . . had her mind on a piece of real estate, and it was the lot next door. (She also wanted Father's money invested in something sensible.)

"We've just *got* to buy that lot," Mother insisted.

"Why, for heaven's sake?" Father wanted to know.

"Because if we don't, Mr. Schmalz is going to buy it."

"Great jumping grasshoppers!" gasped Father.

Mr. Schmalz was the town cobbler and had eleven children, the oldest fourteen.

"We'll have just enough," Mother continued, "to pay for the lot and a five-room house."

"House?" questioned Father.

"It's no use having an empty lot; we'll have to build a house to get something out of it." . . .

So they bought the lot and Mother drew the plans for the house, deciding to be her own contractor and hire the workmen herself.

"Why do I need a contractor?" she replied to Father's protest. "I watched our house being built. I'm just duplicating it with one extra room. You remember how I asked all those questions. I've got all the specifications right here in my recipe book." And she brought forth the book, and there, mixed in with how to make a one-egg cake and how to roll out noodles, were the "recipes" for cement and plaster, and the proportions of color and oil for paint, and how many nails to put in a shingle, and the right width between floor joists and between laths, and a whole lot of other information she'd pestered out of the contractor who'd built their house. . . .

So, recipe book in hand, she made her contracts with the cement man and the bricklayers, the plasterers and painters, the carpenters, plumbers and electricians. And from dawn until dark, every minute she could spare, she watched the work being done. The foundation men found they couldn't skimp on cement; the plasterers mixed the lime and sand under her very eye. When the paint was stickier than she thought it ought to be, she had it analyzed and found that molasses had been used instead of oil. Off came the paint, and the next batch she mixed herself. She made the carpenters tear up their No. 2 floor boards when No. 1 was what she had bargained for. She kept an eagle eye on the electricians and plumbers. She called up to the roofers, "Now you put the right number of nails in each of those shingles, or you'll just have to go up there and do it over." And she made Father climb up on the roof and count the nails.—From "Chicken Every Sunday," by ROSEMARY TAYLOR. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

On Moving One's Books

BOOKS ARE NOT made for furniture, said Henry Ward Beecher. But, he added, there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. "Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture." Every book-lover approves the sentiment and, moreover, is prepared to pay the penalty to which he may become liable through no fault of his own, as I found myself obliged to pay it recently, when I changed houses.

It is being paid by an uncommon number of people nowadays, this penalty. For, although a single volume may not be regarded as a separate piece of furniture, every shelf of volumes certainly is, and—well, the experience a bookman always dreads has become only too familiar in an abnormally changing world, where even a stick-in-the-mud householder may be obliged to transfer himself and his furniture from place to place—the experience of moving one's books.

Not that a furniture removal, in the usual sense, is an easy matter. But the ordinary householder can accomplish it without any real difficulty, if he has not been much of a reader and is likely to have all his books fitted into one or two shelves.

A bookman, on the other hand, will have collected so many volumes that he is entitled to much sympathy if circumstances enforce a removal of his considerably augmented goods and chattels.

How envious of the simple life I, for one, became when the task was thrust upon me of taking down from the shelves my thousands of examples of what Thoreau called "the noblest work of man," and examining, dusting, and packing each of them separately! How I wished — for a moment — that my library consisted of what, if we are to believe the cynic, provides the only link between the average home and culture: a trio of works consisting of the family Bible, Shakespeare's plays, and a dictionary—two, at least, an inheritance from one's forebears!—and perhaps a detective novel in a cheap edition, much-thumbed because the friends of the family have taken turns at borrowing it.

However, as that kind of simple life has never been mine, for the sufficient reason that I never desired it, the task of transferring many hundreds of books was not to be shirked. My affection for them did not allow me to leave it to anyone else; therefore, the day of removal found me creeping about my book-room with, in Sir John Squire's picturesque description, "a decrepit crouch, a tall, dangerously bulging column of books wedged between my two hands and the indomitable point of my chin." At times, during the process, "one hated books as the slaves who built the Pyramids must have hated public monuments." How well I understand why Sir John spared us nothing in his ruthless record. Plainly he spoke with feeling, out of his own experience.

Would it not be wiser to send the whole ponderous mass of paper, print, and other men's sentiments to the salvage dump, and risk regretting it ever after? Of course, the mood does not persist. A volume whose author's name, as I noted by chance while handling it, was Isaac Disraeli, recalled to me a tribute to a library by that distinguished sire of a great British statesman:

> Golden volumes! Richest treasures,
> Objects of delicious pleasures!
> You my eyes rejoicing please,
> You my hands in rapture seize! . . .

Murmuring them to myself, I felt not only a shameful betrayer of every book in the world, but also of their writers:

> Brilliant wits and musing sages,
> Lights who beam'd through many ages!
> Left to your conscious leaves their story,
> Dared to trust you with their glory . . .

"Dear volumes, you have not deceived," concluded Disraeli; and neither must I prove unworthy in my turn, I told myself. So I thrust aside my thought that moving books is a "penalty," and doubly precious immediately became the humblest pamphlet in my collection. Doubly anxious I felt, moreover, as I realized that, packed into boxes and ready for the removal van, those "darlings of mine," as Charles Lamb called the folios he never allowed out of his sight, day or night, were to be at the mercy of the vanmen, not to mention road-traffic and possibly a railway journey, maybe for a whole week. Horrible hiatus in my life! Then did I experience the pangs of parting from something I treasured greatly: not simply a "library," but a host of friends.

My next thought, however, was restorative. What joy there would be when book-lover and loved books were united again in the new dwelling! The prospect of getting them spick and span, in clean, dustless, freshly-painted surroundings, made up for everything. The drawbacks of the removal, the penalty of possessing lots of books, was forgotten. No more grumbling. As a matter of fact, I was almost ashamed as I thought of the students, readers, and scholars throughout Europe, life-long lovers of books, once delighting in a library of their own, who have been ruthlessly torn from them and are at this moment mourning a loss for which, being true bookmen, they cannot be consoled.

THOMAS MOULT

Such Ancientness of Home

The women of my people are two kinds,
Though they have many manners, many minds:
Those who can endure strange beds all right
And those who have to sleep at home at night.

I think the sleep-away ones come from the sea
Families I have alive in me.
The women of the captains had to bend
And learn to sleep at the wide world's other end.

It took the long and bitter years to break
The habit of going home, it took heartache
Thousands of nights to teach my women to feel
At home high nights above the changing keel.

They learned to bear the unutterable woe.
I have a mother who will gladly go
To earth's end for her children, heart or head,
But when night comes, she wants the same old bed.

She comes of women who never were broken
Of home, the worn chair, the soft-spoken
Usual words said in the familiar room
When the window panes begin to gloom.

Stars must come for them always at the same
Window first, the sun's long morning flame
Slant in the right way, or they will not rise
The strong women they were when they closed their eyes.

It is strangely comforting to know
Such ancientness of home enduring so
In such a place as Maine on this our earth,
It shows the shy gods live still on the hearth.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

This New World

WE KNOW, we Americans—Canadians and citizens of the United States alike—we know, not by instruction of books or by theoretical implication but by the American experience common to us both, that the basis of our lives on this continent is a moral basis. We know by our own seeing, of our own knowledge, that the community of attachment which creates a nation in America is a community not of common race and blood, for there is no common race or blood, nor of common economic or material interest, for the economic and material interest is divided in itself, but only of attachment to a common principle—what Jefferson would have called a Proposition—and idea. We know that America, whatever it may seem to those who think of it as cities or as farms or mines or roads or grain or goods or metals, is in truth and in reality an idea. And that America—the idea which is America—the new world which was and is America—exists in the moral order of a moral world or nowhere.—From "A Time to Act," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Intimate Message: Columbus

The Presidential Parade ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Not all of the "good old days" have gone forever, not all of America's honored political traditions are being carelessly brushed into the discard. Certainly not that happy custom by which politicians signalize their interest by proclaiming their disinterest in Presidential politics.

For three days this week the press section at the 35th annual Conference of Governors has been a veritable reviewing stand of Presidential possibilities. We knew we were in the right place because every favorite-son executive insisted upon affecting that kind of amiable surprise which is a complete giveaway—a sort of bland "you mean me?" expression combining the best features of innocence and gratitude.

It remained for Democratic Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, ardent New Dealer and a pre-Pearl Harbor fourth-termer, to put politics on the record when, in the final speech of the final session of the Conference, he warned the Governors that they would have to cope with the problem of postwar employment "whether Willkie, Bricker, or Roosevelt—nobody else has a chance —is President of the United States."

Discussion in Corridors

Now Governor Neely may have narrowed the field a little too severely and a little prematurely —at least on the Republican side—but he wasn't introducing an unheard of subject when he came right out and mentioned names—names which the Governors have been discussing in the corridors if not in the conference room since they arrived here June 20.

Only the prospects themselves seem not to have heard about all this Presidential talk and it is at least reassuring—and misleading to no one—that they are observing the best political etiquette.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio is the most manifest Presidential aspirant among all the Republican governors—and very few would believe that he hasn't a good chance of getting the nomination.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is the most dogmatic disclaimer of Presidential aspirations among all the Republican governors—and very few would believe that he would refuse the nomination if it came to him.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, who says he doesn't count himself a candidate and doesn't expect to be drafted, is nevertheless, an outstanding figure in the governors' parade. He enhanced his reputation during the deliberations here and it is generally agreed he would strengthen any ticket on which he was a member.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was a standout in caliber and character among all the state executives—and there were more than 40 of them at the Columbus, Ohio, meeting. He, like Governor Warren, stands as a dark horse in the Presidential paddock, and their names will be coming up, in one connection or another, until the final choice is made. Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois is quietly, uncommittedly available.

Mr. Bricker's candidacy, which he has not yet formally acknowledged but which is being promoted energetically with his knowledge, appears to be facing a crisis.

Perhaps the Bricker boom was launched too early with Senator Robert A. Taft's public avowal of his support as far back as last December. Certainly there are some who want to see him nominated who believe he has "slipped terribly"; and most magazine and newspaper polls seem to bear that out. The decline set in after his speech before the Academy of Science in New York several weeks ago in which he summed up history by saying that the United States never had been isolationist (page Mr. Harding) and for that reason affirmed that it never would be isolationist.

But in talking with Washington correspondents in the past few days, Governor Bricker put a different interpretation on the trend of his Presidential political strength. He said his Presidential build-up was "synthetic" and that now his "slump is synthetic."

Governor Not Talking

Plainly Governor Bricker is not "talking" and for some time at least does not intend to indicate where he stands or what he thinks on national and international problems. One correspondent reported, after chatting with him for some time at the Executive Mansion here, that the Governor greets searching questions "with a broad smile, an engaging manner, and a firm handshake."

Another wrote after a similar interview: "One cannot spend an hour with Governor Bricker without coming to the conviction that he is a very kindly, honest, pleasant, and pleasing gentleman."

From every evidence at the Governors' conference these judgments are fair and pertinent. The nearest Mr. Bricker came to an expression of an opinion this week was to read the names of the governors at the state banquet.

Most public men aspiring to high office will talk frankly and informatively off the record and in private conversation. Mr. Bricker does not choose to do so and some of his close and friendly political associates do not know where he stands on larger questions of the day. But it should be put down that the Governor does not consider that he is evading a candid exposition of his views. He told us this week he simply intends to select his own time for expressing himself, that he recognizes that the country and the Party deserve to know what he thinks and that he will, in due time, fully define his position.

By objective political standards, Mr. Bricker's Presidential candidacy is not nearly as strong todays as it was when it was launched six months ago. If the slump is only "synthetic," then it was not as strong at the beginning as many obesrvers thought.

The Country Speaks: Denver

Manpower Search for Miners ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

The desperate need for metals other than steel, to provide raw materials for the ever-increasing flow of bombers, ships, and guns, is reflected in the latest tightening of regulations by the War Manpower Commission to get former miners back into the mines.

Steadily since last September—when the first order was issued that nonferrous metal miners should not leave their jobs without a certificate from the Employment Service—the manpower authorities have fought to get more men into the mines.

Definite results have not been given out, but apparently the battle has been at best not a winning one, judging by the statement of Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, that the shortage of workers is now so critical as to endanger the war effort.

Now a list of 101 mines has been made which will get, in effect, man priorities entitling them to the first men available. No. 1 is Climax Molybdenum Company of Colorado, which in peace times produced 90 per cent of the nation's molybdenum, and, though production statistics are not now made public, is probably doing the same in war production of the vital alloying element.

Order of Relative Needs

The list is said to reflect the need for metals—it was made up by the WMC upon the War Production Board's estimate of the relative need—in the following order: Molybdenum, copper, and lead and zinc, which are mined together; with vanadium, tungsten, and mercury, in not quite so critical a condition of supply.

It was not given out as a whole, WMC regional headquarters in Denver saying that to do so would cause operators whose mines aren't listed, to protest vigorously. Indications are, however, that after Climax, the huge copper mines in Montana, Arizona, and Utah have priority.

Factors which enter into it, along with the need for men, are the distance they will have to be transferred, the housing available, and the experience of the men. About half the mines listed are in the Rocky Mountain region.

Names of Miners Checked

Manpower Commission agents are now at metal mines, checking the names of miners who have gone elsewhere. They will then be traced through their Selective Service records and other means and asked, for the country's sake, to go back to the metal mines.

At the other end of the line, in war factories, agents are seeking former miners to ask them to go back. Let no one think that in most cases this will not mean a real sacrifice. Wages in the nonferrous mining industry—though about 60 per cent of the 85,000 workers were given wage increases averaging about $1 a day by the Nonferrous Metals Commission before the wage-freezing order of last April—are by no means up to those available in war plants, and mining is harder and more dangerous.

All able-bodied applicants at U. S. Employment Service offices in the region are to be asked first to take jobs in the metal mines. And such applicants, as well as former miners, are to be sent to mines only upon certified orders guaranteeing them jobs. Also they will be sent to the nearest mines in need of men, if possible.

To Change the Subject:

Children's Library, 1943 Style ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

We grown-ups often make the mistake of thinking that things are just as we left them when we walked out of childhood. We forget to expect progress. Take, for example, the children's library.

The other day I strolled into the new Thomas Hughes Room, the Young People's Department of the Chicago Public Library which recently moved into accessible new quarters near the main entrance of the building.

"I expected to find the sort of library I left at the close of my Louisa M. Alcott days—shelves loaded with fiction ranging from classics to popular books of very doubtful literary value, like the famous Elsie Dinsmore series. I thought the books would be dirty from much use, like the ones I used to haul home and that they would be crowded on the shelves in no particular order.

It would have been all right with me if I had found it so. In my youth I thought the children's library wonderful, and I still retained sentimental recollections of it.

An Adult Awakens

But suddenly, in the Thomas Hughes Room, I awakened to the fact that the library of my childhood left much to be desired. What a vastly better library this one is!

In the first place, the books are in excellent condition. A child would be ashamed to handle one of these fresh volumes with dirty hands. They are books that command respect just from their appearance.

But more than that, the selection of books is greatly improved. The modern librarian evidently regards children as people. Now people are interested in story books, but they also want to know about the world they live in—about airplanes, stars, other lands, other people, radio, and distant times. So Miss Agatha L. Shea, Director of Young People's Work, and her assistant librarians, have gathered here a great number of simply written works on these subjects.

It surprised me to find how much has been written in recent years in these nonfiction fields expressly for the youngsters. In the junior section of the Thomas Hughes Room the open shelves are grouped under subject heads. I noted them down: Science, Art, Poetry, Travel, History, Biography, Fairy Tales, and Fiction. Fiction occupied just one-fifth of the space. In the room for the older young people, some of these general topics are repeated and new ones added, such as Careers, and Pan-American Material. Many good current news magazines are on the racks here, with other periodicals.

Literary Value High

One would not need to be under 18 to enjoy the material in the Thomas Hughes Room. A great deal of the fiction, although written for children, is of high literary value. The nonfiction would be informative for anyone. I wouldn't be surprised if a few adults would sneak in from time to time to avail themselves of the readable type of materials offered here. I may do so myself someday when nobody is looking. To my way of thinking, this is the most attractive room of the old public library.

The name is interesting. The author of "Tom Brown's School Days," for whom the room is named, was a Briton who took to heart Chicago's losses in its great fire of 1871, and he organized a great gift of books for the city which served as a nucleus for the Chicago Public Library organized the next year. In gratitude, the Young People's Department of the Chicago Public Library gave his name to their room. It is a worthy memorial.

Tangier: Touchstone of Spanish-Allied Relations

Publishers' Photo Service; Dorien Leigh

Tangier: Focal Point of Allied Interest

Upper: Panoramic view of the City as seen from a steamer. Lower: Market scene in a picturesque quarter of the City that lies across the Strait from Gibraltar.

Attitude of appeasement toward Franco Regime modified sharply by British Government

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Relations between the Allies and Spain have undergone a sharp change since the Allied victory in Tunisia.

As long as part of the North African coast was still in Axis hands, as long as General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps continued to offer stiff resistance to the British and American armies, Washington and London pursued their policy of "appeasement" toward Spain. Yet there was little doubt that the anti-Allied broadcasts of the Spanish radio stations, newspaper diatribes against the democracies, and ambiguous speeches of the "Caudillo" (Generalissimo Francisco Franco) were resented by Anglo-Saxon chancelleries.

Today, with the Axis definitively ousted from Africa, with Argentina, the only Latin-American nation that has not severed relations with the Axis, closer to the Allied camp, the Allies can, and probably will, speak a much more energetic language in Madrid. General Franco will have to make up his mind whether he will continue to oppose the United Nations and pay at least lip-service to the Axis or whether he will entertain friendly relations with the Allies.

The first indication of a changed Allied attitude toward Spain is the protest of the British Consul at Tangier, Morocco, against the arrest of 300 pro-Allied citizens of that City by Spanish authorities. The British Radio previously had announced that the arrested young men had been beaten by the police.

Alleged reason for these arrests and mistreatments was that the men had volunteered for labor service in Allied-occupied North Africa. The British press, which took up the attacks against the Franco Administration, pointed out that German and Italian agents had freely recruited Spanish citizens for the Axis Labor Service and that Spanish anti-Bolshevist volunteers of the Blue Division were fighting with the Germans on the Russian front. Some papers even hinted that Great Britain would demand re-establishment of the international status at Tangier.

Place Well-Chosen

Tangier, the formerly international city on Moroccan soil, appears particularly well chosen for a first diplomatic showdown between Spain and the Allies. Spain has taken over Tangier in violation of all international conventions, which had been signed by the Spanish Government, and in complete disregard of its pledge to the British Government in 1940.

When, in June, 1940, France collapsed, Spanish troops occupied the international zone of Tangier "to guarantee the neutrality of the international zone." France, which for all practical purposes had administered Tangier, was unable to resist and the British Government, at the climax of the Battle for Britain, recognized the "temporary" Spanish occupation.

"Spain," Richard Austen Butler, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons, "had given assurances to the British Government that the neutrality of Tangier would be respected."

Yet, in November, 1940, Spain threw off its mask and disclosed its true intentions. Colonel Yuste, Spanish commanding officer at Tangier, suddenly declared that Tangier was part of the Spanish Moroccan zone and that he had been appointed Governor of the City. In December of the same year, Spanish law was introduced and international legislation was abolished. The Spaniards also dissolved the international legislative assembly composed of 26 members, and ousted the Mendoub or Pasha of Tangier who had been the representative of the Sultan of Morocco, nominal suzerain of the City.

Britain and U. S. Protest

All these measures were taken without consultation with the signatories of the Tangier Statute. The British protested in Madrid, reserving all rights under the international status, and the United States, which never had recognized the Tangier Statute, also made diplomatic representations to the Spanish Government. All these protestations were haughtily rejected by General Franco and, in December, 1940, Mr. Butler disclosed in the British Parliament that two Italian submarines damaged by British warships had arrived in Tangier harbor and were repaired in the docks.

The Spanish Government, moreover, took steps to fortify Tangier against possible attacks. J. H. Mason, a British visitor who came to Tangier late in 1941, pointed out in the Geographical Magazine, London, that visiting the coastal zone was prohibited, and that numerous gun emplacements, landing fields, and fortifications had been built in the international zone. The Spaniards also built several strategic roads. Tangier is strongly garrisoned with Spanish and Moorish troops.

In November, 1942, however, apparently to appease international public opinion, the Spanish military governor of Tangier, General Uruarte, was replaced by a civilian commissary, Senor Pothous.

Center of Espionage

More alarming for the Allies than even the display of Spanish military forces in the former international zone, was the fact that Tangier—as during World War I—had become a center of Axis espionage. It has been reported that the North African headquarters of the Gestapo is at Tangier but this cannot be checked. Other reports from reliable sources leave no doubt that Axis agents have circulated freely at Tangier and that from there they penetrated into French Morocco. Since the German-Italian surrender in Tunisia, Spanish Morocco, including the international territory of Tangier, remains the last bridgehead of the Axis on African soil. Tangier is an ideal place from which Axis agents can supervise Allied land and sea movements in and to the Mediterranean Sea.

The more the Allies develop their strategical and tactical superiority in the Mediterranean, the less will they be inclined to tolerate the use of Spanish territory by Axis agents. After the recent events in North Africa and in Latin America, it appears improbable that Spain eventually will throw in its lot with the Axis. The Franco regime, however, is ideologically linked to the fascist rule in Germany and Italy. The eventual defeat of the Axis will, at least, seriously weaken General Franco's grip on the Spanish people. It is, therefore, unlikely that the Franco Government will take steps to curtail Axis activity on Spanish soil unless these measures are forced upon it by Allied pressure.

The visit of Gen. Luis M. Orgaz, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, to the Headquarters of the United States Fifth Army to return a call by United States Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark at his residence in Spanish Morocco, was staged in order to impress the Spanish commander with the power of Allied arms. The Spanish General was given an opportunity to observe American troops in battle training and to review troops of the newly equipped French Army. The increasing strength of the Allies is likely to bring about eventual concessions on the part of the Spaniards.

Gap in Relativity Theory Plumbed by Austrian Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—An Austrian natural scientist invited to Eire to carry on his work has announced a new theory which may mean as much in natural scientific thought as Einstein's famous "relativity theory." In 1938 Prof. Erwin Schroedinger, a personal friend and colleague of Einstein, was invited to become Senior Professor in the School of Theoretical Physics at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

Einstein took the gravitational field and applied his theory there. Schroedinger extends the field to inertia as well as gravitation. Matter, he says, produces a curvature of space-time and this curvature modifies the inertial system, resulting in the "gravitational pull" on other matter.

The interrelation between inertia and gravity is only one point of Schroedinger's new theory. Another point is that he succeeds in applying the idea of relativity to the electro-magnetic field. This important field remained outside the scope of Einstein's theory until Schroedinger came along.

The Dublin professor wants to get behind Einstein's metrical geometry to a more general and primitive stage that he calls affine geometry which embraces a wider field. Einstein tried to reconcile his difficulties by means of a theory called "distant parallelism" which accepted the idea of the various fields side by side. Schroedinger would make one field of them all.

Professor Schroedinger read his paper to the Royal Irish Academy and a summarization of it which appeared in an Irish daily was sent to New York by air and submitted to Einstein for his comments. In his reply Einstein said: "Professor Schroedinger's is a very cautious and critical mind so that every physicist must be hightly interested in his new attempt to solve this formidable problem. I am not able to say more at the moment."

Waacs Serve So Well Allies Want More

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, June 22. Delayed. (AP)—Just six months ago today the Waacs "invaded" North Africa.

There were only five of them then. A large company of Auxiliaries, led by Capt. Frances Marquis of New York City, arrived in January and other contingents have since come over.

Today you find them at the telephone, switchboards, driving trucks and jeeps and staff cars in the postal section, sorting out soldiers' mail and seeing to it that it gets delivered, operating teleprinters and working as cooks and bakers, feeding their fellow Waacs. You also find them in the offices of high-ranking staff officers performing highly confidential administrative and clerical duties.

Because the Waacs had been thoroughly trained in security they make exceptionally trustworthy secrtaries. Besides, they realize that they must be even more guarded in their talk and in their handling of classified documents because of the policy which still persists in some masculine minds, like "no woman can keep a secret."

The high degree of confidence placed in these American women by the Chief of Staff, AFHQ, cannot be better exemplified than by the assignment of the first five Waacs to the momentous conference in Morocco.

Captains Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo., and Ruth Briggs of Westerly, R. I., worked in the Chief of Staff's office and naturally they knew something of the plans for the conference. Yet when the other three Captains—Arlene Drezmal of St. Paul, Minn., Martha Rogers of New Albany, Miss., and Capt. Mattie Pirette of Fort Kent, Maine—boarded the plane which was to take them to Casablanca, they knew nothing about their destination nor the purpose of the trip.

The Waacs are here and here to stay and nobody wants them to go away. The GI section at AFHQ cannot begin to fill the requests placed by staff officers for more Waacs. There are more on the way and other companies are being formed for overseas service.

The usual comment by officers is that the Waacs stay on the job and never grumble about long hours or overtime. They like it here and feel that they are doing their bit. They have all the respect in the world for the women back home who are performing similar duties. They are working in aircraft factories, munitions plants, and other war industries. They don't want to go back home until the war is over because they know they are needed here.

Of course, they have their fun, too. They attend concerts and dances and on their weekly afternoon off they can be seen at the beaches, bathing in the clear blue waters of the Mediterranean.

WMC Urged to List Laundries 'Essential'

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission was urged today to designate the laundry and linen supply industries as an essential activity, but officials said there would be no immediate decision.

Industry representatives laid their pleas before a WMC Subcommittee on Essential Activities, contending that a turndown might mean that millions of families would have to do their own washing and that hotels, restaurants and other shops would have to do without clean linen.

Laundries already are eligible for designation as "locally necessary" in crowded centers, giving them equal employment rights with essential actvities.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Ten

The next day, Sam and Hi returned to town for supplies, and now they had real gold to use in payment. The mine was richer than even Jimmie had thought. The Posey fortunes were indeed mended. Lou could have a new house whenever she wanted it. Nannie Schmouse could close out her Evergreen. This was one of the really big strikes of the year.

Sam and Hi tried hard to keep the secret, but circumstances were against them. Mr. Stribling remarked the huge grubstake they got together, and the large amount of quicksilver. Ike Hornaday began to wonder, when they bought not only the horses they had hired but two mules to use as pack animals. Everyone noticed the unmistakable air of success peculiar to those who had made a rich discovery. Quietly others began to leave the town, heading for Mount Ascension. They knew the mine lay in that direction. By sundown there was a steady line moving like ants along the trail. The stampede to the Lone Boy had begun.

"Pa, they can't take ours away from us, can they?" Ellen Jerusha asked, standing with her father in the dooryard to watch them go.

"No, child. An' I reckon we've got a corner on all we need," Sam replied. "We laid the claims out two hundred feet wide, goin' right across the gulch. I got my own, an' another I paid Jimmie for."

"And tomorrow we all go to see it, don't we, Pa?"

"Tomorrow, early," said Sam.

So the next morning, before the sun was an hour old, the expedition started. Sam and Hi were first, leading the pack mules. Next came Ann and Nannie Schmouse and Lou, with Sammy balanced on her lap, all on Ike's horses. Then Ellen Jerusha, also on horseback, leading Old Drom, who was a necessary member of the procession.

The New Trail

The long ride was uneventful after that. They rounded Mount Ascension and left it behind them, following a well-worn trail that had not existed at all two days ago. Anyone could find the Lone Boy by keeping to it. Over grassy knolls it wound, through alder thickets, under pines and into gulches. The horses could have made good time, but Old Drom held them back, plodding deliberately along. Henrietta braced her feet against his neck and went to sleep, leaning on the wide linen strip with which her mother had fastened her on. The sun grew hot. They had been two hours on the way.

Ellen Jerusha lifted her head to listen. A dull roaring sound came from somewhere up ahead, punctuated by the chopping of axes and the ring of hammers. Sam turned and waved.

"Here we come, ladies! Lone Boy Gulch right ahead!"

They all laughed and called to him. Still nothing could be seen. A big shoulder of mountain lay before them, with the trail winding around it. The dull roaring grew louder, and became the voices of men. The horses carried them around the hillside. The Lone Boy at last!

"Oh, I didn't think it would look like that!" Lou Posey exclaimed.

The Story Starts Here

A great occasion it was when Jimmie July led a party out into the hills around Helena, Montana, by night, to the gold that he had discovered three years before. Jimmie July was a Chinaman, and, according to the law, could not own a gold mine in Montana, where the gold rush of the 1860's was then at its height. So Jimmie kept his secret, until Ellen Jerusha Posey and Turk Schmouse befriended him and saved his life. Jimmie had been wrongfully accused and put on trial, but Ellen Jerusha and Turk, believing in his innocence, persuaded Slewfoot Barnes to hunt for the real culprit. Then grateful Jimmie July decided to reward the friends who had helped him with gold mines, asking for himself only a shanty in the gulch and a full rice bowl.

"I didn't either," said Ann, almost disappointed.

But Ellen Jerusha had known that the Lone Boy would be no different from any other mining camp. Narrow here at their feet, widening as the mountains drew back into a small valley, the gulch stretched away. The day before yesterday it had been a silent wilderness where blackbirds and bluejays fought over nesting-places beside the little stream trickling through the ravine. Even now a gaudy black and white magpie scolded boldly over the situation, perched in a pine tree that was already feeling the first blows of the axe. Everywhere men were milling about. The lucky ones who had arrived early cleared the brush from their neatly-staked claims or carried shovelfuls of black dirt down to the water for the first panning. Two men were building a cabin, and another small hut already finished clung to the mountainside. Everywhere were brush shelters, blanket tents, and bed rolls tossed down and forgotten. The first concern of the miners was not for comfort. Gold was what they had come for, and gold they would find.

"Lots of 'em will stay till they starve out," said Sam. "See them fellers down in the valley, sort o' wanderin' around? Well, they come too late to get claims in the gulch, an' that's where the only pay dirt is. But they won't give up. I bet there's two hundred of 'em won't get claims at all."

Lou Posey Chooses

"Where's ours, Pa?" asked Ellen Jerusha, wondering how anyone could tell.

"See the new cabin where the men are workin'? Well, it's the first one down from that. The cabin's on Slewfoot's claim. Them two fellers come too late to stake out for themselves, so we're hirin' 'em to build. That's goin' to be Jimmie's cabin, but we'll all sleep in it till we get around to buildin' our own."

"I don't want to live here, Sam," said Lou. "It's mighty nice, all right, for gold mining, but I don't fancy it."

Sam agreed with her. "It ain't the place for you an' the children. We can't work it in the winter anyhow. We'll leave Jimmie to keep watch, an' we'll come down to town. I'll build you a right nice house, Lou, any time you want it."

"She's a great mine!" Slewfoot declared at lunch time. "Gold an' water, an' pay dirt only a few feet down. I wisht freeze-up was farther off. I'll hate to lay up for winter."

"Me all time stay," said Jimmie July, who was having his tea with them. "Me catchum cat, maybe, keep companee. Cat cheap, five dollahs, maybe."

Everyone laughed, but not Ellen Jerusha. She knew where she could find a cat for Jimmie. Mrs. Drew's big Calico still had one kitten. It would be Jerry's gift to her good friend.

Early in the afternoon, the visitors started homeward. Not only Henrietta, but Thankful and Miranda also had to be tied into place on Old Drom's back.

Back along the trail they went, leaving Sam and Hi behind this time. Turk would be protection enough on this well-traveled route.

Lou Posey drew up suddenly on the brow of the hill below Dry Gulch. The others stopped behind her. Helena lay before them, noisy, prosperous, her Main Street roaring, her church spire a white warning to her lively citizens. Lou looked down on it lovingly.

"I just thought of something that's a trifle queer," she said. "I always kept saying, down inside myself, that when Sam made his stake we'd be going back home to Missouri, back to Lexington where the youngsters would have a chance of schooling and I'd meet all my friends again. But now he's struck it rich—" She paused, smiling as if surprised at herself. "Now it's just come to me that I don't want to go back to Missouri! I hadn't even remembered about wanting to go until right this minute. Isn't that curious, Nannie?"

Frontier Homes

But Nannie shook her head. "Not a bit curious, Lou I mind how the parson said once that there wasn't any reason why we couldn't make homes on the frontier as well as anywhere else. We've got friends here, and four walls like we had back there, and we've got our families, and we've got faith in our hearts. You've made yourself a home, Lou, and that's why home isn't back in Missouri. It's here."

"I reckon that's so," said Lou. "I hadn't thought about it rightly. But I would like to have four new walls! I'm going to have Sam buy that parcel of land right next to what we've got now, and we'll put our new house on it. I'm having a frame house, Nannie, and an upstairs to it."

Housebuilding Plans

"And glass in the windows," Ann reminded her.

"Yes, and a real board floor that I can scrub whiter than white!"

"I'm not settled yet on what I'll have," said Nannie, "but whatever it is, it's going to be right here in Helena. And another thing I know—if I don't get home and put the taters on I'll be massacred, come suppertime. Let's get along, Lou."

Nannie and Lou and Ann moved off in a golden, lazy dream. Ellen Jerusha, with Old Drom's rope tied to her saddle, sat still. Turk glanced after his mother. She hadn't looked back to see if he was coming. He pulled his horse up beside Jerry's and clasped his hands on his saddle horn.

"I reckon we'll never leave Helena now," said Ellen Jerusha after a long pause. It wasn't a complaint. It was an expression of deep contentment at knowing what the future held.

"Me neither," Turk responded. "I don't figger I'll ever want to."

The grasshoppers went clacking about their business. The sun dropped into Grizzily, throwing the valley into purple mist. Far out the brown Missouri hurried on its long journey to the sea; and the upper rim of the Big Belts, catching the last light, framed the picture. Down in the gulch a miner let the water out of his sluicebox for the last time that day. Then he sent forth the first musical goodnight.

"O-o-oh Jo-o-oe!"

"O-o-oh, Jo-o-oe!" called back the lone miner on the side of Mount Ascension.

Up and down the gulch it echoed, over and over. Nannie Schmouse hurriedly poked up the fire under the potatoes. Lou Posey set out the tin plates and spoons. Turk slapped Old Drom to wake him up.

"Better be gettin' home," he said.

"Home," repeated Ellen Jerusha, "I reckon so."

But she didn't go until the soft dusk had settled over the valley and the last miner had sung out his good-night. Then she followed Turk down into the gulch.

(The End.)

Through courtesy of The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.

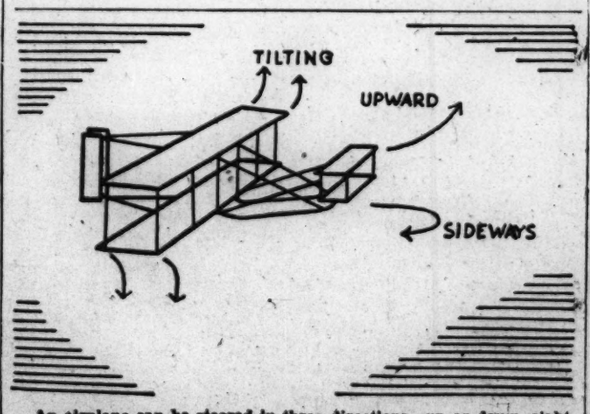
"Irene in Blue," by E. Barnard Lintott

A New Serial Next Thursday

A romantic tale of the old South is "Five Gold Sovereigns," by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis, that will start serially on the page For Young People next Thursday. Many of our readers have already enjoyed the work of these authors in their fine book "The Crimson Shawl."

It was on the day that impulsive Anne Farnsworth persuaded her father to buy for her a small African boy, named Yazu, who was without family or friends, that the first gold sovereign came into her possession. The story of Anne's pact with her father and her efforts to merit the other four sovereigns becomes a part of the stirring events that shook Virginia when Tom Jefferson was a young man.

The story will be published in 10 installments.



An airplane can be steered in three directions—up or down, right or left, and sideways.

For Our Summer Reading

Book Reviews

A Great American

In his new book, "Thomas Jefferson," Hendrik Willem Van Loon writes of "The serene citizen from Monticello who gave us an American way of thinking, and who gained world-wide renown by his noble understanding of that most difficult of all the arts—the art of living—as he felt that it should be practiced in the Republic of which he was one of the founders." This is an unusually inviting volume, appropriately illustrated by the author. (Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.50.)

This engaging biography carries few dates and none of the usual formalities of other biographies, but colorfully presents Jefferson both as the gentleman-farmer in his beloved Monticello, and as "the spiritual founder of our nation and the greatest champion of the dignity of the human individual" in the many places where important affairs of state took him throughout his fruitful life.

Man's Adventurous Mind

"Vast Horizons," a distinguished book written by Mary Seymour Lucas, with maps and many drawings by C. B. Falls (The Viking Press, New York. $3), presents the great pageant of discovery and exploration. In a story that spreads over four and one half centuries of time the author tells of the stout-hearted, vigorous men who set forth to overcome the unknown, of their journeys, of their contribution to the history of discovery, the mapping of the uncharted globe, and of the rise of great colonial empires, the intrigue, hidden quarrels, ambitions and rivalries that followed their exploits. Here is a valuable book to own; a history of the past that reads like fiction, a book that sheds light on the causes of our present-day conflict. The author's closing paragraph is challenging:

"Out of all this, and from the rise of Naziism and Fascism, . . . has arisen the situation in the East today. It is interesting to ask ourselves whether Almeida's words still hold true, 'If you are strong in ships the commerce of the Indies is yours, and if you are not, little will avail you any fortress on land.'"

Book Briefs

"PX," by Malcolm Taylor and illustrated by Harvey Kidder (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), is an adventure tale, carrying the reader to the English coast in the year 1969. Harold Vane, an American student of aeronautics in London, is lost in a fog while on a trial airplane flight. He discovers that a secret international organization is operating on the radio beam, PX, and he and John Heaton, his English friend devote themselves to solving the mystery. This is an exciting mystery story for older boys. Readers of the page For Young People who followed many chapters of this story when it appeared serially early this year, will be glad to find it in book form.

For a brief, simply written book on currency read "This Rich World: The Story of Money," by Constance J. Foster, with cartoonish pictures by Crockett Johnson (Robert M. McBride and Company, New York. $2). In a sprightly manner the author answers young people's questions about money in chapters entitled "What money is" —"What money isn't," etc. Inflation and taxes, two pressing problems of today, are dealt with. Here's a pleasant, easy to take, introductory course in economics.

Florence Bethune Sloan

The Wrights Build a Model

Airplanes and How They Fly—3

By Marshall McClintock

Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.

Flying enthusiasts all over the world read about Lilienthal's experiments, including many Americans. Among these were Orville and Wilbur Wright, who ran a bicycle repair shop in Dayton, Ohio.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always been handy with tools, skilled at mechanical things. They made enough money from their bicycle shop to carry on their glider experiments at their own expense. They made everything themselves and saved their pennies to continue their work.

The Wrights built gliders with two wings, each one curved. The framework was made of sturdy wood strips and this was covered with cloth. The flier lay on his stomach on the bottom wing—one difference from other gliders—while the other brother helped get the machine started into the wind. They glided, they crashed, they tipped over. They fixed up their machines and kept on experimenting.

Meanwhile, the French government had given Clement Ader money for his experiments in flying, and Army officers carefully watched the trials in 1897. The Avion, as Ader called his machine, sped along the ground, then seemed to rise a few inches before it tipped and crashed. Even those who were looking could not agree whether or not the Avion had really flown a few inches off the ground or if it had hopped over some uneven surfaces.

In England, Sir Hiram Maxim built a tremendous machine with a main wing of 1,400 square feet and ten smaller wings on the sides. Something went wrong on its trial, and the machine crashed to the ground. Perhaps it had risen under its own power, but whether or not it was really capable of flight was never determined. Maxim, even though he was a rich man, had spent large sums of money on the machine and he did not build another.

In the United States, one of the foremost men of science had been working for several years on airplane models. He was Samuel P. Langley, head of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. His first powered model was launched from a boat on the Potomac River and flew for more than a quarter of a mile, until the steam in the tiny engine gave out.

Encouraged by this success, the government gave Langley $50,000 to construct a full-sized machine. Something went wrong with the launching apparatus, on top of a houseboat in the river, and the machine fell into the water.

The Wright's Turn

Nine days after the failure of Langley's second attempt—on Dec. 17, 1903—the Wright brothers flew an airplane. Tinkering away in their bicycle shop, struggling against wind and sand in North Carolina, having no technical assistance and very little money, they had made the discoveries needed to make flight possible.

Probably the most important was the idea of "warping" the wings to give the machine lateral, or sideways, control. Gliders and experimental craft had been controlled by the operator's shifting his body to counteract the effects of wind gusts. The Wrights knew that they needed a quick, mechanical way of control.

If a slightly curved wing, they thought, gave a certain support in the air, then a wing with greater curve would give greater support. If they could bend a wing while in the air, they could control its lifting power.

In those days, the wings were made of cloth over a framework of thin strips of strong wood that could be bent slightly without breaking. The Wrights fixed a wire to the rear corner of a wing. When they pulled down on the wire, the wing curved more than normal. Wires fastened to both wings were arranged so that as one side warped more, the other warped less. The wing with greater curve offered more resistance to the wind and so rose higher in the air. The other wing, offering less than normal resistance, sank down.

The wires from both corners were brought together at the center of the lower wing where the operator sat or lay. They were fastened to a control device that moved with the flier's hips. In later planes, in which the flier sat up, the wires were hooked to a brace around his shoulders, and still later to a control stick. But in any case, the effect of their movement was the same. By a sudden, natural, and easy movement of hips or shoulders or hand, the flier could alter the wing curvature and thus keep the plane level despite uneven gusts of wind.

The Wrights had discovered the principle of ailerons for lateral airplane control.

This discovery led to another. When one wing curved more than the other, it not only gave greater lift, but also greater drag. It lifted, but it also moved forward more slowly. So the plane turned in a circle, just as a rowboat turns if you pull on one oar harder than on the other.

To correct this turning tendency, the Wrights added a device suggested by a boat—a rudder. It was a simple upright rudder at the rear of the machine and it acted in the wind just as a rudder does in the water. When it was turned slightly to the right, it offered more wind resistance on that side, which slowed down so that the craft turned to the right.

Now the plane could be kept moving straight ahead. When wings were warped to give a lift on the left side, the rudder was turned to pull the craft toward the right. The warping alone would have made the machine turn left, and the rudder alone would have made it turn right. But both together, adjusted to the right amount, kept the craft on a straight path. The Wrights hooked the two controls together so the operator would not have too many controls to worry about.

They knew, of course, that the rudder and the warping wings could be used, not just to keep the machine flying straight and even, but also to make it turn and bank. But at the beginning they were not worrying about flying in curves and circles.

The Wrights added a third control surface to their gliders—an elevator (something to make them go up or down) in front of the main wings. Most gliders and experimental planes had been equipped with flat small wings before or behind the main wings to act as stabilizers. They usually kept the craft on a steady course, acting like a boat's keel, an arrow's feathers, or a bird's tail. Being flat and not tilted, the air pressure was equal on top and on bottom. But sudden gusts of wind, up or down, often struck the stabilizers and then, instead of stabilizing, they helped upset the craft or put it out of control.

The Wrights knew that a stabilizer was needed, but they decided the flier must have some control over it, just as he must be able to control the wings. So they made the elevator—like a rudder but set horizontal instead of vertical and controlled by a lever near the flier's hand. If the elevator was tilted up into the wind it made the craft lift at the front and climb. If it was tilted down, it made the plane go down toward the ground.

Three-Way Steering

The Wright brothers tried these three control devices on their gliders first—and they worked. They could control their machines well, as they proved on nearly a thousand flights.

They had discovered the ways to steer an airplane in all the directions it can move—and that is more than in any other vehicle man uses. In an automobile, the steering wheel turns the car to the left or right—and that is all. If the car banks on a curve, the road must be banked. If it climbs, the road must go up a hill.

On a bicycle there is one more direction the operator must consider. The handle-bars will turn the machine to right or left, of course, but how will he control the sideways, or lateral, movement of the bike? By the balance of his body, as on the first gliders. The rider can bank his machine in going around a corner just by leaning his body to one side. But a bicycle goes up or down only when the surface on which it rides goes up or down.

An automobile has one directional control, a bicycle two. An airplane has three. Its rudder turns to right or left. Its ailerons, or wing warping, control sideways balance. Its elevator makes it go up or down. The Wrights had developed and tested all these three controls on their gliders.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Japanese Relocated by U. S. Subject to Point Rationing

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—Japanese citizens and aliens held in inland relocation centers are fed under the same point rationing system that applies to the rest of the nation. The average cost of feeding them is slightly less than 40 cents a person per day, or under 13½ cents a meal.

These statements, coming direct from War Relocation Headquarters here, if given wide publication throughout the West would allay most of the hysteria now directed against the evacuated Japanese. That they will not be given fullest publication is obvious here, for a minority but important section of the press in these parts has given evidence that it does not want the anti-Japanese feeling to lessen.

The United States Supreme Court's decision that the evacuation was a valid wartime precaution has not quelled entirely that hysteria, which was based largely on the supposition that the 110,000 evacuees might be permitted to re-enter the coastal military zone.

Gullible Public

Ancient prejudices, stemming from economic factors, have fed on the fear that the Japanese were coming back as potential "fifth columnists" and sabuteurs. These are being extended now among a certain especially gullible, especially prejudiced, or especially fearful section of the public into a long-range and even postwar plan to deport every Japanese under a wide range of charges: to boycott and harass every Japanese-American citizen who elects to remain here.

Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witts' military order of evacuation, now sustained at least in principle by the nation's highest court, plus a recent statement from top-ranking War Department executives that they are in complete accord with the General's evacuation policy, should set at rest all concern on this question, and calm whatever natural wartime apprehension might exist.

Irresistible to Amateurs

Should, yes, and would, but for the nature of the problem, so new, so close to government, so little understood, so vulnerable, so irresistible to the amateur or even the professional investigator. Subtle hints made by a group of newspapers interested in holding attention on the Japanese phase of the war; "lebensraum" for some of the many Congressional investigating committees; and the activities of professional haters who fatten on the misfortunes of minority groups—these are some of the factors which have already had effect on this problem, and which may be expected to remain active.

The Supreme Court can rule, as it has, that the actions taken by the Army for the safety of the west coast are legal in wartime, but it cannot compel certain newspaper editors to send reporters to see first-hand the camps and conditions about which they write voluminously.

Experienced Observers' Opinion

Congressmen can, as they have, provide a national sounding board at their committee hearings, for many disgruntled and discharged employees of the War Relocation Authority, but they have not spread the opinion of many competent and experienced observers in the field of mass housing, transportation, and feeding—that the over-all job performed first by the Wartime Civilian Control Administration and second by the War Relocation Authority has been amazingly effective.

Many patriotic and highly-purposed organizations can, as they have, object to a return of the evacuated Japanese to the so-called combat zone here on the West Coast, but they cannot suppress the activities of a certain Ku Klux type of organizers who are already gathering numbers at $1 a head to keep the Japanese question at boiling point and to insist on something approaching mass deportation after the war.

Right now the War Relocation Authority, assisted by investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is clearing each week between 500 and 1,000 Japanese, both citizens and aliens, from the 10 Far Western relocation centers to take self-supporting jobs in inland communities.

Opposing Complaints

As an example of how difficult the problem is, in its relation to a distraught and poorly informed public opinion, the WRA receives about equal numbers of complaints on two diametrically opposed views of this relocation.

Many complain that the Government is supporting these Japanese evacuees at all, and imply that the support is of the luxury type. About an equal number protest against any being released to go among the public in any part of the nation, and would hold them all as virtual prisoners.

Robert B. Cozzens, field assistant director of the WRA, with headquarters here, is an able construction man with 20 years' experience in that field. He was in the Navy in the World War and is on the Civil Service lists of the Department of Agriculture, drafted for his present task.

Cozzens No 'Quitter'

"If I didn't believe that this job absolutely requires the services of someone of just about my background and experience, plus an ability to 'take it,'" he said, "I would apply today for retransfer to my former place. Someone has to stay here and absorb the criticism that comes from all directions, and I simply won't quit."

Heart Mountain, Wyo., Poston, Ariz., and other Relocation Centers have been under fire recently before the Dies Congressional Committee as to the quantity and kind of foodstuffs supplied the evacuated Japanese, the manner of storage and other points.

WRA executives here and in Washington explain that the camps are supplies by the Army Quartermaster, and that in many instances this department has sent more goods than were wanted merely because the Army needed its storage space and knew that in comparatively short time the camps would have need for the foods sent.

How Much Luxury?

The "luxury" of the menu supplied the Japanese in the camps has been especially criticized by one Denver newspaper. Its reporter saw oranges and other hard-to-get commodities being taken into the camp.

The fact that the average cost of food a day an inmate in the Relocation Centers compares almost exactly with the same cost in Alcatraz Federal Prison in San Francisco Bay—40 cents a day—supplies a fair answer to the question of how luxuriously these racially Japanese "guests" of the United States are faring.

There are and have been many problems connected with this new and great sociological experiment, forced by the war. Hatred and prejudice have not as yet provided the solution for any one problem. Yet many have been solved.

Brandeis and Hughes Praised For Keeping High Court Free

NEW YORK, June 24—The part Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Associate Justice Louis Brandeis had in preventing the "packing" of the United States Supreme Court will stand out in the history of the nation's highest tribunal in a fashion epochal, it was revealed by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson in an address at a dinner given by the Louis D. Brandeis Palestine Colony at the Commodore Hotel here last night.

The dinner was in honor of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and to aid a special fund set up a year ago to establish a Brandeis memorial in the form of a labor settlement in Palestine to enable Jewish refugees from Nazi Europe to start life anew in a modern agricultural development.

Mr. Brandeis, it will be recalled, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Wilson on Jan. 28, 1916, when he took over the mantle of Justice Joseph R. Lamar. He retired on Feb. 13, 1939, and passed on on Oct. 5, 1941. "If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold," was one of the precepts that guided him and which he left to others.

It was this precept that Justice Brandeis followed when the issue of "packing" the Supreme Court came up under President Roosevelt's Administration and when friends of the Court throughout the Nation mobilized to prevent congressional approval of the presidential moves, it will be recalled.

Stood by Free Court

"The message to Congress in which President Roosevelt proposed to reorganize the Court brought on some of the most critical moments of its long and not always tranquil history," Justice Jackson told 1,800 persons at the dinner. "Brandeis had protested some, though not all, of the decisions that had aggrieved the President and many others. In general, the attack in the Court fight was against decisions he had opposed in the Court.

"But while he was always ready to struggle within the Court, he would have no hands laid upon the institution from the outside. It mattered not that the outside hands would in the main uphold his views and would rebuke those with whom he had long and often disagreed. Brandeis valued its independence of divisions even more than rightness of decision. He joined with Chief Justice Hughes in a letter to Senator Wheeler which did more than any one thing to turn the tide of the Court struggle."

Justice Jackson recalled how the last decade of Justice Brandeis' life was saddened under the impact of the Fascist influence that was sweeping Europe and striking hard at the Jewish people. This, he said, deeply offended Justice Brandeis' sense of justice, "as it offends that of all right-thinking men."

Justice Brandeis wanted Jews to have opportunity to renew their national existence in Palestine and resume their modern culture on ancient foundations.

Messages Received

Mr. Green was unable to attend the dinner, but spoke with long distance telephone. He saw the march to victory now on and declared it would not stop until "the gates of Rome, Berlin and Tokyo have been crashed down by our invading armies."

Wendell L. Willkie sent a message to the diners in which he declared that the Jewish national home in Palestine "must have its rightful place in the world of tomorrow."

Among other speakers were Isadore Nagler, Chairman of the National Committee of the Louis D. Brandeis Colony in Palestine, who presided; Matthew Woll and George Meany, Vice-President and General Secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas A. Murray, President of the New York State Federation of Labor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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88 Carteret St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	830,230
1943 vol. to date	166,276,278
1942 vol to date	50,382,563

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cal Brands B .60g	4	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Cal G & E	27	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Cal G&E 6 pf 6	6	69	68	69	+ ½
Colum Pict 3⅛	*5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Colum Carbon (4)	3	94	94	94	+2
Coml Credit (3)	11	39⅞	39	39⅛	— ⅛
Comml Invest Tr 3	19	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Comml Solvents .30g	8	13¾	13½	13¾	
Commwlth & Sou'n	76	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sa pf 3k	11	62	61½	62	— ½
Commwlth Ed .70g	28	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
Conde Nast ⅛g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Congol-Nairo (1)	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	5	23¾	23½	23¾	
Cons Cig pr pf6½	♦10	105	105	105	—1
Consol Cig pf 7	♦110	109	109	109	
Cons Coppr	4	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	40	20⅛	19⅞	20	
Cons Edison pf 5	15	100	99⅞	100	
Cons Film pf (½st)	6	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 3¾	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	14	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Cont' C of 2½ new	5	35	33¾	33¾	—1⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	♦ 50	100½	99¾	100½	+1¼
Conn R R Cuba pf	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Container Co 3⅛	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½g	22	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Cont. Motors .30g	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	4	34½	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	11	13⅜	13	13¼	
Corn Exch 2.40	♦110	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	16	56¾	56	56½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	♦ 3	180	180	180	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Crane Co (1e)	26	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	♦130	105⅞	105¾	105¾	
Crosley Cp (.12g)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S 3½e	3	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Crown Zel pf 5	♦ 60	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
Crucible Steel 2g	8	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78½	77½	78½	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug 4e	25	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	1	102	102	102	+1
Cudahy Pack	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Curtis Publishing	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	♦ 30	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	18	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer 1½g	21	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+1
Davison Chem (1g)	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	29	39⅜	37⅝	38¾	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	7	35	35	35	
Dielec-Wem-G ⅜g	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Del & Hudson	4	147⅞	145⅞	147⅞	
Del Lack & West	14	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	21	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	♦290	31	30¼	30¼	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14	14	14	
Dixie Cr A 2½	♦ 1	42½	42½	42½	
Doehler Die C 3⅛g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
Dome Mines h1.20g		20½	19⅝	20	
Douglas Aivc 5e	2	66¾	66⅝	66¾	
Dow Chem (3)	3	147	145¾	146	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	3	13	12½	13	
Duplan Cp pf 8	♦ 20	115⅛	115	115	+2¾
du Pont de N (2g)	2	155½	154	155½	+1¾
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	
Eastern Air L	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	6	165⅛	164¾	164	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Edison Br Strs .80	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .60e	3	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	7	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
El Power & Light	7	5⅛	5	5	
El Storage Bat 2	4	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Erie R'd (3g)	40	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	6	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	47⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ½
Fed D St pf 4½	♦ 80	63	92½	93	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	50	50	50	
Firestone T 1¾g	27	40½	39¾	40½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach (.70g)	4	45	45	45	
Foster Wheeler	2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	3	29⅞	29½	29½	— ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	14	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Gamewell Co 1g	♦ 250	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	1	47	47	47	
Gen Baking .45g	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	26	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Cable	1	7	7	7	
Gen Cable A	3	16	15½	15½	— ½
Gen Cab pf3½st	♦ 10	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅞
Gen-Elec (1.40)	♦38	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅞
Gen Foods .80g	17	42⅜	41¾	42	— ½
Gen G & E A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf	♦ 10	104	104	104	+2
Gen Mills (4)	1	97	97	97	
Gen Motors (1g)	25	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ½
Gen O Adv	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	8	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	4	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	♦ 80	110	109½	110	
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	9	52	50¼	52	+ 3⅞
Gen Refract .60g	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1.20g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	♦ 80	80	79¼	80	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Gen Time Inst	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun 23
Gen T & Rub 1.50	2	23½	22⅜	23½	Jun 23
Gillette S Raz ½g	13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73½	73½	73½	Jun 23
Gimbel Bros .15e	25	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	80	80	80	+1
Glidden Co (.60a)	3	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	48	48	48	
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Gcia & St Tel 6	♦ 2	94½	94	94½	+ ½
Goodrich B F 1.20g	12	40½	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	4	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	31	39½	38½	39¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Gotham Hos (¼e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Granby C Min .60	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Grand Union	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	3	12½	12	12	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	5½	35¾	35½	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	21	29	28⅜	29	
Gt West Sug 1½e	8	27	27	27	
Gt W Sug pf 7	♦ 50	147½	147½	147½	— ½
Green (HL) (2a)	1	54	45	45	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	34	19¼	19	19¼	
Grum Air Ex 1½e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	4	37⅝	37½	37½	
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Hark-Walker ½g	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Hat Co Am A 1.40a	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Indust 1.5e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Haves Mfg		23¾	23¾	23¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	♦ 1	104¼	102¾	104¼	+1½
Hercules Motor 1	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Herland Furn (2)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Hewestake Min	18	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
Hmd-Hersh A 2½	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	Prev. day 50.2
Month ago 51.5	Year ago 35.0
1943 high 52.2	1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hmd-Hersh B ½pa	♦1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	3	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅜
Houstdal F pf 5	♦160	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	19	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Hudson & Mgr	4	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
Hudson & Man pf	1	9	9	9	
Hudson B M&S h2	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	19	2	1⅞	2	
Illinois Central	19	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	♦ 30	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	6	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Inger-Rand (3g)	7	93⅞	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅜
Inland Steel (2g)	6	69½	68	69½	+ ⅜
Imperial C Cop ⅛g	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	52	52	52	+ ½
Interstate Iron ½e	31	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Int. Bus Mach 6a	1	165½	165½	165½	—1
Int. Harvester (2)	23	72¾	71	72½	+1½
Int. Harv pf (7)	♦ 80	173½	171½	171½	—1
Int. Hydro-Elec A	104	2⅜	1¾	2	— ⅛
Int. Min&Ch(½pg)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Int. Min & Ch pf 4	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
Int. Mining	11	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Int. Nick Can (2)	13	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
Int. Paper	16	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Int. Paper pf (5)	2	57½	57	57	— ½
Int. Ry Cen Am	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
♦ Rv CApf 11¼k	♦110	63½	62¾	63½	+ ½
Int. Shoe (1.80)	2	35¾	35½	35½	
Int Tel & Tel	84	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
Int T & T inv ct	21	14⅜	14	14⅜	
Intertype Corp ½e	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Island Crk Coal 1g	♦2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Jarvis (WB) .60g	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	5	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
Johns-Manville 1e	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1½g	21	24⅜	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	2	75⅜	75	75	— ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City South	31	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
Kan City So pf 2e	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Kaufmann D S .35g	11	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
Kaufmann pf 5	♦ 1	101	101	101	+ ½
Kelsey-H W A1½	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Kendall pf 6a	♦ 20	109	109	109	+ ½
Kennecott Cop 1g	13	31¼	31	31½	
Keystone S&W ½pg	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Kinney $5pf 3k	♦ 50	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Laclede Gas	♦ 30	14	14	14	— ½
Laclede Gas pf	♦ 80	68	68	68	+ ¾
Lambert Co 1½g	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
Lane Bryant (1)	1	19	19	19	
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Lehigh V Coal pf	15	18½	17⅜	17⅜	
Lehigh Val RR	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Lehman Corp (1a)	10	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	2	22	22	22	— ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½pg	4	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45e	63	8½	8½	8⅝	
Liggett & My B 3	2	71	70½	71	+ ¼
Lima Locomo 1g	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Liquid Carb (1a)	1	21	21	21	
Lockheed Aivc 1g	37	20½	20	20½	— ⅜
Loew's Inc (2)	4	60	59½	59½	— ⅝
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	4	9	49	— ¼
Long-Bell Lumb A	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	3	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Lorillard (P) 1½g	7	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
Louisv & Nash 2e	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
Mack Trucks (1g)	9	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Magma Cop (¾g)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Manati Sugar	1	8	8	8	
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Marine Midl .16g	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf	♦ 20	16½	16½	16½	
Marshall Field .80	13	15¾	14¾	15	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	13	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Masonite Cp (1a)	4	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
Master Elec (.70g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
MathiesonAlk(½pg)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
May Dept Strs (3)	8	51½	50	51½	+1¼
Maytag Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	5	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
McCrory Strs (1)	2	16	16	16	
McCrory pf ww 5	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
McGraw Elec (1)	1	27	27	27	
McInt Porc h2.22a	5	45	44½	45	+ ¼
McKess & Rob (1)	17	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Mck & R pf5¼	♦ 30	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
McLellan Strs .40g	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Mead Corp (.30g)	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Mead pfBww5½	♦ 2	72½	72½	72½	
Merch&M Tran 1g	2	6½	26½	26½	
Merivlle Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
Mergel Co (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Mergel 5 pf 2½	♦ 10	37	37	37	— ½
Miami Cop (¼g)	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	6	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
Midd Sti Pr 1 pf 8	70	120½	120	120½	+ ⅛
Minn-Hon Ree (2)	1	71	71	71	
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	1	32¼	32	32	+ ½
Midland Stl Pr 1g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¼
Minn-Moline	155	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Mission Cp .85e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	2	89⅜	88¼	89¼	+ ⅜
Montgom Ward (2)	20	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ⅜
Morris & Essex	♦ 190	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Motor Prods ½pg	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Mueller Br .80g	2	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	8	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Mullins M pf 7	♦190	76	75¼	76	+1
Munsingwear 2¼g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Murphy pf 4¾	♦ 50	113¾	113¼	113¾	+1
Murray Corp ¼g	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelv ¼g	52	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Nash C & SL 1g	♦ 20	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
Nat Acme (1g)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Nat Aviation ⅝g	3	11¾	11½	11½	
Nat Biscuit 1.20g	15	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Nat Biscuit pf 7	1	169	169	169	
Nat Bond&Sh .45g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Nat Can	2	9	9	9	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	18	25¼	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
Nat Dept Strs(½g)	5	13½	13⅜	13½	
Nat Distillers (2)	8	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Nat Gypsum (¾pg)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Nat Gyp pf 4½	♦ 20	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Nat Lead (1½)	10	17½	17¼	17¼	
Nat Lead pf A7	♦ 10	174	174	174	+1
Nat Ld pf B 6	♦ 10	146¾	146¾	146¾	+ ¼
Nat M&Stl Cas ½e	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	25	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	9	60	58¾	59¾	+1⅛
Nat Supply	7	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
N S 6% pf (6)	♦ 40	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
Nat Sup 5½ pf	♦760	74¼	72⅞	74	+1
Nat Tea	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Natcmas Co (1)	8	8¾	8½	8¾	
Nehi Corp (3½g)	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Newberry(J.J) 2.40	1	51	51	51	+ ¼
Newmont Min ⅝g	10	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
News News Ship 1e	8	18	18	18	
Newspaper Fd .40g	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Niag Hud Pow 1g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Niag Mohawk 1g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Nor Am Aviation	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Nor Am Co (.67f)	11	15	14¾	14⅞	
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¾
Northern Cent 4	♦ 1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Northern Pacific 1e	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Nor Sta P pf 5	♦ 80	115¾	115¾	115¼	
Norwalk T&R 20e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
NorthwestTel 3	♦100	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Norwich Phm .30g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Ohio Oil (¼g)	26	18¼	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
O'neal Farm Eq 1e	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Overthus Corp	2	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator 40e	8	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
Otis Elev pf 6	♦100	150	150	150	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	8	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Pac Am Fish (1e)	5	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
Pac Coast 2 pf	♦ 30	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 2	2	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	2	42	41¾	42	— ⅛
Pac Mills (1½g)	6	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Pac Tel&T 2⅓g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	52	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Packard Mot .10g	24	4½	4¾	4½	
Pan Am Airways 1e	23	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
Panh P & R .10g	30	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Paramt Pict 1.20	87	27	26	27	+ ⅞
Park Utah Con M	6	2	2	2	
Parke Davis .60g	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Parker Rust-Pr ⅜pg	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Patino Mines 2g	1	25¼	24¾	24¾	
Penn-Dix Cement	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Penn-Dix pf 1¼sh	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Penney (J C) (3)	12	93¾	92¾	93¾	+1⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	1	7½	7½	7½	
Penn RR 1g	19	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Peoples GL&C (4)	2	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ¼
Pepsi-Cola ⅜pg	16	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Pere Marq pf	♦ 1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Perr Marq pr pf	♦200	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ⅛e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	21	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	♦ 40	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ½
Phila CoS6pf 6	♦ 70	87½	87	87½	+ ½
Philco Corp .35g	3760	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
Philip Morris (3a)	2	87½	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛
Phil M pf 4¼	♦ 10	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
Phillips Pet (2)	12	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Pillsbury Flour ¾g	8	24	23½	24	— ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Pittsburgh C of 1½	6	51	49½	49½	—2½
Pitt C & Ir 3½e	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Pitt C&I pf 5	♦ 10	75	75	75	— ¼
Pitt F W pf 7	♦ 30	180	180	180	
Pitt Scr & B .20g	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Pitt Stl 5% pf

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Public Wants Stern Policy On Labor Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Eighty-four per cent of the American people favor establishment of a federal board with exclusive power to make final, binding decisions in labor disputes, according to a survey for the National Association of Manufacturers by Opinion Research Corporation, made public here today.

The survey showed that the majority of those polled hold Congress—not the Administration—should determine policy.

"Sixty-two per cent of the public with an opinion would have the Congress write a definite labor policy into law, while only 38 per cent would leave policy determination and enforcement to the Administration," the report of the survey says. "A fairly large group of the public—13 per cent—expressed no opinion."

"The majority of those polled were of the opinion that both parties to a dispute, labor and management, should have the right to protest and attempt to change the membership of the board, but once decisions are handed down, they should be obeyed.

"A total of 57 per cent of the public say that either side should be able to protest and ask for a new board; 76 per cent indicated that if organized labor refuses to accept the board's decision, the President should order compliance," it continued.

"The survey further revealed that the public, even before the coal miners' walkout, was irritated by the frequency of strikes. Sixty-one per cent believe the strike problem has not been solved since labor leaders gave their no-strike pledge. Sixty-nine per cent of the public have heard of wildcat strikes and, of those expressing an opinion concerning them, 60 per cent think union leaders condone them, rather than try to prevent them.

"The latest NAM survey finds the public again, and in greater measure, voicing highest confidence in the job done by management during the war effort. Government officials drop in favor and organized labor drops to a new low in public esteem.

"The survey showed 71 per cent of the public are satisfied with management's accomplishments; 29 per cent were not. This figure compares with 69 per cent satisfied and 31 per cent dissatisfied with management's performance during a similar survey last year.

"But a total of only 27 per cent polled this year expressed satisfaction with the job performed by labor and labor leaders during the war effort, while 73 per cent were dissatisfied."

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 22, 1943

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arkwa-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9⅞
American Hardware Co	26⅛	28⅛
American Manufacturing	34¾	37⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	84⅜	...
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
Kanos P & L 4½s pf	29½	...
†Amoskeag Company	7⅞	...
Appleton Company	34⅛	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅜
Arlington Mills	49	51¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	16⅜
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22⅞	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	206½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	13½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	66¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	...
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40¼
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	32¾	34¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅞	5½
Central Railway Signal A	39	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
*Colver Insulated Wire Co	14½	15½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	36¼	39¼
Cornel Dubilier	14⅜	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	27½	29¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	9⅞	10⅝
Draper Corporation	67¾	70⅝
Dwight Manufacturing Co	4...	4...
Eastern Corporation	7½	8⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅞	21¾
Exolon Co	10⅜	12½
Family Loan Society Inc	9½	11¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24
Food Fair Stores Inc	42½	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	21¼	23
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16¼
General Machinery	22½	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅜	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	36¾	39¾
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	12⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86⅜	90⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52⅜	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	...
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	12	13
Heywood-Wakefield Co	14⅞	16
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20½	22
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	33¾	35¾
International Machine Tool	6	6⅞
Keith George E Co	35	...
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅞	18⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	32⅜	34⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	49¾	52½
Ludlow Mfg & Sale Co	102	106
Marathon Paper Mills	41¾	44⅛
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	39¾	42
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111	115
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	93¾	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20½	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅞	6½
Nashawena Mills	18	20
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	58¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34½	37⅛
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	25⅜	27½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70¼	74
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	10¾	11⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59⅜	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39½	44
Nicholson File Company	31¾	34¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37⅞	40⅜
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	109½	114
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	84⅞	...
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W pf	84¼	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	7⅜	8⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¼	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26⅜	28⅜
Saganore Manufacturing Co	48¾	...
Sanford Mills	36½	39¼
Submarine Signal Co	25½	28¼
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	15½	16⅜
U S Envelope Company	56¼	60
U S Envelope Co pf	112	117
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45¾	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¼	30¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10⅞
Warren Bros Class B	34	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	10	11
West Point Manufacturing	43¼	46
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13¾	15

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	107½	111½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	91½	95½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	101	105
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76½	79½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	102¾	106¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	95¾	99
General Water G & E $3 pf	36¾	39½
Houston Ltg & Power	57½	60¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¾	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103¾	107½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	80¾	83½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	99¾	103¾
Lone Sun Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
*New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111	115
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27¼	29½
No States Power Del 5 pf	108¾	113½
No States Power Del 7 pf	34¾	37¾
No Sttaes Power Del 7 pf	61¾	64⅜
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116⅜
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	89¾	92¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	97¾	100¾
Public Service Ind	14⅝	15¾
Public Service Ind 8 pf	98¾	101¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	103¾	108¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	96¾	100
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	103¾	106¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11⅜	12¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	...
Tampa Electric Co	21¼	23½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	101¼	106¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¼	102¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14½	15½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅝	18
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	...
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103½	108½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	84½	...
Conn Light & Power	34⅜	36⅝
Eastern Utilities Assn	20½	22⅜
Eastern Utilities Assn conv	1¾	3⅜
Fall River Gas Works	21	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	34½	37
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65½
Hartford Electric Light	47	50
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	18½	19⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅝	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	37½
Lynn Gas & Electric	70¾	74½
Mass Power & Light pf	14½	15⅝
Mass Utilities Assn pf	30½	32½
Narragansett Elec pf	86¾	88¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13½	1 ¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	43¾	47¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	67¾	71¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	63¾	67½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	16¾	18½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	15¾	16¾
Newport Electric	17⅞	19½
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105	110
R I Pub Serv upt	31¾	33⅝
Rockland Light&Ice Power	6⅞	7⅝
Springfield Gas Light	16	17⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	98½	...
Western Mass Companies	23¼	24¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅜	20⅝
Bank of New York (14)	356	368
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45½	47¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	77½	82½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	94½	98
Chase National (1.40)	36⅝	37¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	438	453
Commercial (8)	191	201
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¼	17¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	43⅝	46¼
*Empire Trust (3)	68½	72½
First National (80)	1405	1445
Guaranty Trust (12)	387	395
Irving Trust (.60)	13½	14½
Kings County (80)	1385	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	39¾	32¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43	45½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	34	36
New York Trust (3½)	88	94
Public (1½)	33½	35½
Title Guaranty Trust	5½	5⅞
United States (60a)	1220	1365

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	...
First National (2)	45	47½
Merchants National (12)	325	345
†New England Trust (30'	$400	...
National Rockland (2)	43	49½
National Shawmut (1)	21¾	23½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	...
Second National (4)	118	132
†State Street Trust (8)	350	...
United States Trust (.50)	10	11⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2'	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41⅜	44⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	94⅛	98⅛
*First National Chicago (10)	348	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31	33⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134	142
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53½	56
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34⅝
Agricultural (3a)	77½	77
American Alliance (1a'	22½	24½
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12½
American Equitable (1)	19¼	20¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (1g)	57¾	60¼
American Reserve	14⅝	16⅛
American Surety (2½)	85½	88
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	88½	91½
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1'	20¾	22¼
City of New York (½g)	18¾	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	35¾	37¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	40¾	44½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66¼	70¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	80¼	84½
Firemen's Newark (.40'	12	13½
Franklin Fire (1a'	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (2)	49¾	52¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¾	20¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	44⅛
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10
Great American Insurance (1a'	28⅜	30⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25⅞	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43½	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅝	32½
Homestead	16⅜	17⅜
Insurance Co No America (2½g)	82¾	86¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½g)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½g)	8¾	9⅞
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)'	73	76½
Merchants&Mfs of N York (.40)	7¼	8¾
Merchants Fire Associ (1½a)	48¾	51¾
National Fire (2)	60	63
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8⅜
National Union (3a'	183	198
New Amsterdam Cas (.97½e)	26¾	28¾
New Brunswick (½g)	31¾	33⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48½
New York Fire (.50)	15½	16⅝
North River (1)	23¾	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅜
Northern (3a'	101	105
Pacific Fire (2)	108	110
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	48
Peerless Casualty Company	12½	13⅝
Phoenix (2a)	89¾	92¾
Preferred Accident (.80')	13¾	15⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¾	37½
Reinsurance Cor N York (½g)	5½	6⅞
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	25⅞	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24⅞	26⅝
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	293	303
Seaboard Surety (½g)	50¼	52¼
Security (1.60)	34⅞	36¾
Springfield (4½g)	126½	130½
Standard Accident	63	66¾
Travelers (16)	489	499
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37¾
U S Fire (2)	51¾	53¾
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	74¼	78¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	35⅞

*Ex-dividend. a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or pair so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.64
Amerex Holding	21.875	23.375
American Business Shares	3.27	3.58
Bond & Mtge Guar Fund	13.34	14.34
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.83	102.64
Boston Fund	16.41	17.85
Broad Street Investing	26.31	28.51
Bullock Fund	14.59	15.99
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.70	29.78
Christiana Securities Co	2418.00	2818.00
Commodity Corp	8.87	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.44	20.84
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.66	12.52
Equitable Invest Corp	29.23	31.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.375	33.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.46	18.80
Fund Investors Inc	21.35	23.07
General Capital	31.46	33.83
General Investors Trust	5.02	5.41
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.62	21.00
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
*Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	32.91	S-1	....	36.50
B-2	28.56	S-2	....	13.79
B-3	19.68	S-3	....	11.06
B-4	10.26	S-4	....	4.81
K-1	17.18	K-2	....	18.31

‡Loomis Sales Mut Fd	93.50	....	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.70	....	....
Maryland Fund	4.25	4.85	
Mass Invest Tr	20.49	22.03	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.93	10.68	
Mutual Invest	10.80	11.80	
*Nation Wide Voting	3.40	...	
New England Fund	12.20	13.15	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.25	17.625	
Plymouth Fund Inc	4.8	.53	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	6.65	
Railway & Light Sec	13.25	14.615	
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	...	
Repub Invest Fund	3.89	3.94	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.85	90.33	
Spencer Trask Fund	14.10	15.00	
State Street Invest	77.84	83.43	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	41	...	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82	
Wellington Fund	15.95	17.54	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.71	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.82	...
Diversified Tr C	3.85	...
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.44	5.04
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.11	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.68	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	3.42	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	...
Super of AmT r AA	2.35	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.75	2.125
First Boston Corp	18.875	20.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	89⅛	101¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	100¼	...
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	90¼	93
Indianapolis Water	3½	1969	103¾	...
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¾	100¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98	101¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	97½	100
Ser Imp Ex W Ser	5	1967	99	101¼
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78¾	81¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100¾	...
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104¾	108¼

G. E. Manager

E. L. Feininger

Named manager of a new division of the appliance and merchandise department of General Electric, to be known as the Resin and Insulation Material division and responsible for the manufacture, engineering and sales of the products of the insulating varnish, glytal, varnished cloth and mica section. Mr. Feininger has been with General Electric since 1912.

Facts About New Pay-Go Tax Plan

No. 4

Q. Is the withholding tax an additional tax?

A. No. The withholding tax is merely an easier way of paying your regular annual income tax on a pre-payment pay-as-you-go basis.

Q. I am a married man with one child and am now putting 10 per cent of my pay in war bonds and 5 per cent, after subtracting withholding exemption, for the Victory tax. How can I pay the additional 20 per cent withholding tax on top of that 15 per cent and still have enough to live on?

A. In the first place your 20 per cent withholding tax includes your Victory tax. If you are married and have one child, your exemptions will bring your tax down to approximately 8 per cent. For instance, if your salary or wage is $50 per week, your withholding tax will be approximately $4 per week, and instead of paying an annual income tax on approximately $212 in a lump sum, you are paying it at the rate of $4 weekly.

Q. Suppose when I make my return next March I find my employer has withheld more than enough money to cover my tax. Will the excess be refunded to me?

A. It will either be refunded to you or credited against other income taxes due from you.

Q. Suppose my employer withholds tax from my wages, but does not turn it over to the Government. What protection have I?

A. The employer is liable for the payment of the tax and must furnish the employee with a written statement showing the amount of tax deducted. Penalties are imposed upon employers for failure to make and file returns or pay the tax within the time prescribed by law. The employee is amply protected.

Q. Do I have to wait until the end of January to know how much of wages my employer holds out?

A. Yes, for the official notice or receipt unless your services with your employer are terminated before the end of the calendar year.

Q. What happens if the receipt the employer gives me gets lost or destroyed?

A. You should make application to your employer for a copy of the receipt.

Q. Does it make any difference if I change jobs several times during the year?

A. No. Each employer is required to withhold the tax from wage payments made to you.

Q. What advantages are there to me in this withholding?

A. You will be paying on your income and Victory tax as you receive your wages.

Truman Group Probes Into Mica Firm's Policies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Truman Committee investigating the war program called on officials of the Colonial Mica Corporation for further information on charges of discrimination against domestically produced mica, leveled by North Carolina and New England mine operators.

The Colonial Mica Corporation was set up by the Metals Reserve Co., a Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) subsidiary, to stimulate mica production and was given an exclusive contract to purchase mica for the Government.

Producers from New England, North Carolina, and Tennessee told the Committee previously that the Colonial firm's price policies have been capricious and unreliable, and that the War Production Board has refused to countenance the use of domestic spotted mica, even when its electrical properties have been double-checked by new testing machines.

Hotels Statler to Reduce Stock

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Hotels Statler Company, Inc., will redeem on June 30 its 7 per cent $100 par value preferred stock at the redemption price of $110 a share, plus $3.50 a share which represents accumulated dividends for the first half of 1943, Arthur D. Douglas, executive vice-president announced.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
300	Alrc Access (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	85	84	84½
250	Alum Ltd (8a)	100	98¾	99
50	Alum Co Am (2g)	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (4)	114¾	114¾	114¾
400	Alum Goods (.60g)	17	17	17
100	Am Book (½g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	86	86	86
400	Am Cit F&LB	2½	2	2
1800	Am Cyan B (.60)	45¾	43½	45½
800	Am A Exps P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
2200	Am Gas&El (1.60)	25¾	25	25¾
100	AmGas&El pf (4½)	108¾	108½	108½
3300	Am Light&T (1.20)	17½	16⅝	17
800	Am Maracaibo	⅞	1¼	⅞
100	Am Republics (.30g)	10	9¾	10
1300	Am Superpower	⅝	1¼	⅝
100	Am Superpow pf	13½	13¼	13¼
1200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4	4	4
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	14	14	14
500	Ark Nat Gas A	5	4¾	5
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	Aro Equip (.70g)	20½	20¼	20½
100	Art Met (.60)	8	9	9
1700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¼	6	6
100	Asso Laud	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Asso Tel&Tel A	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	35	35	35
1100	Atlas Corp war	2½	2	2
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Atlas Ply (.65g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
230	Axton-Fish A	103	96	98
300	Babcock&Wil (¼g)	23	23	23
400	Baldw Locop (2.10)	37½	37½	37½
300	Baldwin Loco war	6	5¾	5¾
900	Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Basic Refrac (.20g)	5	5	5
500	Beech Aire (1e)	14½	14	14½
100	Bellanca Aire	3½	3*	3½
300	Berk&Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
900	Birds S Fdy (½g)	9¾	9½	9½
200	Blauners (.40g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Bliss (EW)	14	14¼	14¼
100	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44	44	44
200	Breeze Corp (.30g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
700	Brewst Aero	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Brillo Mfg A (2)	31	31	31
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	12½	12½	12½
100	Brown-F Dist	14	14	14
100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Buckeye PL (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
11200	Buf N&EP pf	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞
250	Buf N&EP 5pf	94	93½	94
800	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12¼	12¼	12½
1000	Cal Ets (.50)	5½	5¾	5¾
100	Callite Tung (.20g)	3¼	3¼	3½
900	Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Cap City Prod (½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Carnation (1)	47½	47½	47½
1100	Carrier Corp	17¼	16⅞	17¼
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Cen & SW Ut	1	1	1
40	CenNYPow pf (5	96	96½	95½
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	10	10	10
250	Childs pf	16	15¼	15¼
2400	Cities Service	15½	14¾	15½
250	Cit Svc pf	90½	90	90½
10	Cit Svc pf B	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Cit Svc pf BB	85	85	85
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Cleve El Illum (1g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
2700	Clev Tract (¾g)	14¾	13	13¾
200	Clnich Coal (1½g)	13	13¼	13¼
100	Colon Develop	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Colonial Airl	8	8	8
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3¼	3¼
140	Colum G&E pf (5)	50	49¾	50
50	Compo Shoe Mc (.50)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60½	59¾	60½
90	Con G&E Bal pf 4½	119¼	119	119
10	Con G&E Bal pf (4)	108	108	108
1000	Cons Gas (1.40)	41¾	41½	41½
500	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	37	37	37
300	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	93¼	93¼	93¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl (¾g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Cook Pt Pa (1.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12	12	12
100

Sox vs. Yanks at 5:30; Braves Bouncing Back

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Confident that they finally have their long-time big-city rivals where they want them, the Red Sox come home to Fenway Park tomorrow for a fat week-end series with the New York Yankees. Due to events of the recent past, considerable importance rests on this series. In fact, there is a strong possibility that the Red Sox will plunge into it with a mathematical opportunity to take over the American League lead.

Just 4½ games off the leading Yankee pace this morning, the Red Sox have been pushing steadily forward and upward for a couple of weeks; and if they can win today's date at Philadelphia, they will come home just four games off the pace, with four games in the Yankee series.

A 5:30 Game

Interest in tomorrow's opener, however, does not center exclusively on the pennant race. Eyes in the Fenway front office will keep in close touch with the gate. This series opener, starting at the odd 5:30 hour, is the club's second attempt to please the defense worker. The previous attempt—a 10:30 a. m. game—was not too successful from the standpoint of attendance.

But this one should be different. If you cannot play under lights, probably the best time to play big league games and pull out the customers is in the twilight. In the event that this 5:30 experiment attracts a fair crowd, more will be scheduled in the future.

This series, the first at Fenway with a crucial touch, continues with a single game on Saturday, starting at 2 o'clock, and a Sunday double-header, at 1:30. Because of the magnitude of the attraction tomorrow, Ladies' Day this week has been moved back to Saturday.

Bounce Back

Meanwhile, the Braves are proving against the improved Phillies that they have the bounce of a first division contender. The Stanglemen looked sour indeed dropping those two to the Phils on Sunday, yet came back with three straight, including yesterday's twin win, 1-0 and 4-3 in 11 innings.

As a result of this comeback, the Braves early today were just 2½ games out of fourth place in the National League and had put a more safe amount of light between themselves and the seventh-place Cubs. Hanging to the Phils' bootstraps, the locals are slowly pulling themselves toward the upper half of the race.

Al Javery one another step in the direction of an All-Star Game appearance when he chalked up his seventh victory, striking out 10 Phillies in the bargain. He got rougher on the hitters as the game wore along. In the opener, Red Barrett earned his fourth win and his initial shutout.

Outstanding was the fielding at shortstop of Whitey Wietelmann, who seems to have silenced the critics who said he needed a rest. Check his record in the minors and you'll discover that the boy has played 150 or more games a season for some time.

Briefs: Charley Workman's specialty is breaking up extra-inning games. . . . He beat the Cardinals in the 10th on May 14, beat the same club again on the 26th in 11 innings, and yesterday gave Javery his triumph in the 11th. . . . With one run needed to win, Workman merely stands up there and meets the ball, dropping it over the infield. . . . Which makes you wonder what the big fellow would hit if he did that all of the time. . . . Leon Culberson's fourth-inning home run gave Oscar Judd his seventh victory last night at Phillie. . . . The Braves tomorrow open a four-game series at the Polo Grounds.

American League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	32	22	.593	
Washington	32	26	.552	2
Boston	30	29	.508	4½
Cleveland	28	28	.500	5
Detroit	25	27	.481	6
Chicago	24	27	.471	6½
Philadelphia	27	32	.458	7½
St. Louis	22	29	.431	8½

Results June 23

Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 8, New York 0.
New York 4, Washington 0.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 9, Detroit 6 (11 innings).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	34	20	.630	
Brooklyn	37	24	.607	½
Pittsburgh	29	26	.527	5½
Cincinnati	28	26	.519	6
Philadelphia	28	28	.500	7
Boston	25	28	.472	8½
Chicago	21	35	.375	14
New York	21	36	.368	14½

Results June 23

Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 in-
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 in-
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 7, New York 2.
Brooklyn 6, New York 0.

Haegg to Appear In Chicago Meet

CHICAGO (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union has announced that Gunder Haegg, Swedish runner, will compete in its track championships in Soldier Field July 2. Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student, has been invited to oppose him, the AAU said.

Haegg will appear during his tour in behalf of the Army Air Forces Aid Society. Performances on the West Coast will follow his Chicago race, the AAU said.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 10, Buffalo 0
Jersey City 4, Montreal 3.
Toronto 7, Newark 5.
Syracuse 1-3, Rochester 0-2.

American Association

Indianapolis 2-8, Columbus 1-4.
Louisville 2-9, Toledo 3-3.
Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 1.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 1, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 3, Sacramento 1.
Portland 5, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 5-4, San Francisco 2-3.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4-8, Scranton 5-7
Albany 5, Hartford 3 (called end ninth).
Elmira 7, Wilkes-Barre 6.
Springfield 8, Utica 5.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 3, Knoxville 2.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 4.
Chattanooga at Birmingham, postponed

Hurryin' Hal —By Pap'

HAL
PAP
- THE FLEET CALIFORNIAN EARNED HIS RIGHT TO THE TITLE OF "THE FASTEST HUMAN" BY SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDING HIS NATIONAL A.A.U. 100 AND 200-METER CHAMPIONSHIPS
IT'S THE FINISH THAT COUNTS
—AND I'M STARTING IT UP
QUITE A BREEZE
HAL RAN 100-YARDS IN 9.4 SECONDS BUT THE RECORD DIDN'T COUNT AS THE STARTING BLOCKS HE USED WERE RULED ILLEGAL
HIS 200-METER MARK SET IN THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS WAS NOT ALLOWED BECAUSE OF A HELPING WIND

Hurryin' Hal Davis, California junior of the San Francisco Olympic Club, merits the tag "Fastest Human" of today, off his record. In the four years since he sprinted to the National limelight he has lost three races, only one in championship competition. In 1940, he lost an invitation 100-yard dash in Los Angeles when he fell at the start. The following year he lost the national A. A. U. 100-meter final to Barney Ewell in a photo finish. He was unbeaten last year, and this year he lost an invitation 100-yard race to Ensign Payton Jordan of St. Mary's Pre-Flight School.

Davis successfully defended his 100 and 200-meter National A. A. U. titles at Randalls Island. In the longer dash, Hal established a new world mark that will not make the record books because of a helping wind. Last year at the Fresno Relays, Davis was clocked in 9.4 seconds for the 100 but the record was disallowed because he had used illegal starting blocks. At the same meet in 1941 Hal had made the same time but that record was not considered because of an eight-mile cross wind.

Hal shares the world 100-meter mark of 10.2 seconds with Jesse Owens. A member of the Marine Reserves, it is quite likely that he will soon be forced to forego further assaults on the record book, for a while, at least.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Their Years Are Short

Danny MacFayden, looking trim enough to go nine innings against anybody, had been working out with the Braves, and as he came into the dugout for a drink of water a baseball writer said: "You know, it's hard to believe that Danny has been through a career in the big leagues. It seems no more than a couple of years ago that he was pitching for Somerville High School, paving his way to the Red Sox.

"I remember buying a house from his aunt," the scribe went on. "I didn't have to give her any money at that time, but I did because I was going South for spring training and wouldn't be back for eight weeks. When I told her where I was going, she said to me: 'Oh, if Danny could only go with you. He does nothing but talk about baseball from one end of the day until the other, and about some day being a pitcher in the big leagues.'

Careers Short

"That wasn't very long ago, yet here he is, all through in the majors, pitching once a week for a semi-pro club," concluded the scribe, who still is considered a young man in the newspaper game.

And so it goes in baseball. Even though a man has hit and run and thrown his way around the National or American League for no more than a dozen or 15 years, he is an athlete of much experience—an old man in the game. Yet, he can then step into some other business or trade and assume the status of a young man. Can you blame ball players for holding out in the spring . . . sitting at home until the owners loosen their purse strings? Their lives in the majors are short, and only in the majors do they make the sort of money they can salt away for a rainy day.

The fact was driven home again, later that same day, as Carl Hubbell took the mound against the Braves.

Weary Veteran

There was a time when Hubbell, Bill Terry's Meal Ticket and the greatest southpaw in the game, would have toyed with this Boston club. He would have curved them, fast-balled them into two strikes, and erased them on the third swing with his screw-ball. He was tireless with his pitches, quick getting off the rubber for dribblers, and as tough to reach in the clutch as any hurler you ever saw . . . or your dad ever saw.

But as Hubbell pitched against the Braves that afternoon, still a young man by the standard of the layman, he looked like a weary veteran with little more than a wise head. Too many Braves were walking; too many inexperienced kids were geeting good wood on the ball and driving it to the deep corners of the field. Too often "Hub" was "behind" the hitter and had to come in there with that automatic strike. It became more and more of an effort to get the ball up to the plate as the innings wore along and, finally, Mel Ott had to wave Ace Adams in from the bull pen.

Hubbell's Past

You cannot watch a veteran of Hubbell's past without getting a lump in your throat. Nobody can go on pitching forever and you know it. Yet, you find it very difficult to accept the day when a fellow like King Carl no longer can take his turn on the rubber.

You think back to the great World Series games which were decided by the sting of his screw-ball, or by his poise in the clutches. You think of the times he won that big game for the Giants, in the days when Terry was up there year after year, pushing the leaders or winning the pennant. You think of the five straight years, in the middle 1930's, when Hubbell went over 20 wins each time, and of his 26-and-six pace in '36.

You remember, too, that July afternoon in '34 when "Old Square Pants" walked out to the mound at the Polo Grounds, with an All-Star Game crowd looking down, and struck out in succession five of the leading American League sluggers of the generation; and then added Gomez, who thought he was one of the best.

It was Bill McKechnie who said: "That' s the tough part of this game. You sometimes have to get rid of your friends. A fellow gives you his best for a few years, and then when he begins to lose his stuff, you have to order him out of the clubhouse. I sometimes wish I'd been a lawyer . . . or a butcher."

Tom Keane has been track and field coach at Syracuse University since 1906. Lew Carr has coached baseball there since 1910.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park TWILIGHT GAME at 5:30 P.M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store KEN. 6131 BUR. 2100

Form Holds As Seeded Stars Win

EVANSTON, Ill., June 24 (AP)—Led by the No. 1 player, Francisco (Pancho) Segura of the University of Miami, and the No. 2 man, Tom Brown, Jr., of California, all seeded performers advanced yesterday in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tennis championships.

Segura, failing to show the overwhelming superiority of form with which he devastated Horace Filer of DePauw Tuesday, nevertheless had what it took to eliminate Walter Driver of Texas, 6—3, 6—2, not really warming to his task until the second set.

Nearly Upset

Brown, favored in the lower bracket, came near being an upset victim in his match with Bob Wasserman of Ohio State by losing the first set. But he came back strongly to wipe out the hopes of the Buckeye athlete. The scores were 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Today Segura was scheduled to play Wayne Anderson of Tulane, a 7—5, 3—6, 7—5 victor yesterday over Ben Press of U. C. L. A., and Brown was due to meet Robert Kimbrell of Southern California, who beat Robert Smidl of William and Mary, 8—6, 6—2.

Other players surviving in the upper bracket were sturdy Earl Cochell of Southern California and big Bob Odman of Washington. Cochell had an easy time disposing of Roger Downs of Northwestern, the Big Ten singles champion, 6—1, 6—4, and Odman rolled over William Bauman of William and Mary, 6—4, 6—3. Cochell is seeded No. 3 and Odman No. 6 in this meet.

Bartlett Advances

Two other seeded players progressed in the lower bracket and were matched today. They included Earl Bartlett of Tulane, No. 4 and a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Vincent Fotre of U. C. L. A., and James Evert of Notre Dame, No. 5 and a winner by 6—4, 6—1 over Erwin Schultz of DePauw.

The two seeded doubles combinations, Cochell and Kimbrell of Southern California, No. 1, and Fotre and Press of U. C. L. A., No. 2, won second-round matches as the field was cut to eight teams. Cochell and Kimbrell beat Bauman and Harold King of William and Mary, 6—0, 6—2, and Fotre and Press spilled Robert Stuckert and William Honey of Western Michigan, 6—4, 6—2.

Hawaiian Hurler Catches On With Detroit Tigers

DETROIT (AP)—In 15 years in organized baseball, Henry (Prince) Oana, Hawaiian handy man, has been practically everywhere but the big leagues, but now he has caught on as a pitcher with the Detroit Tigers.

If the Prince sticks with the Tigers—and he should in view of Manager Steve O'Neill's short-handed staff—Oana may enrich baseball's lore with the label of "No hit, good pitch."

Hit Like a Pitcher

A year ago, Oana was an outfielder for Manager Rogers Hornsby at Fort Worth of the Texas League. His batting average slimming down, Hornsby called Oana over one day and declared:

"You hit like a pitcher. You might as well join the pitchers and throw like one."

Oana astonished everyone, including even himself, by going out and winning 16 games against five defeats for Fort Worth in the last three months of the season. His earned run average was a phenomenal 1.71.

With the Texas League disbanding, Oana was sold to Milwaukee of the American Association. Milwaukee, reportedly concerned by a possible shift in his draft status, turned Oana back recently before the final payment on him was due. William G. Bramham, minor league czar, made him a free agent.

Still in 3-A

The Tigers established that Oana still was in 3-A and then signed him.

Curiously, Oana was discovered for American Baseball by Ty Cobb, famed former Detroit outfielder, who spotted the Hawaiian playing barnstorm ball in Japan. The Prince started with San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League, making all the stops. He had a brief trial with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1934.

Now Oana will make his second bid for success right in Cobb's old proving ground.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	4	1	2	0	1	.500
Nieman	71	9	22	0	8	.310
Holmes	215	23	64	3	12	.298
McCarthy	216	29	63	1	19	.292
Klutzs	65	5	16	0	5	.246
Ross	137	20	33	4	17	.241
Ryan	139	13	33	1	11	.237
Workman	219	21	51	4	28	.233
Burns	54	5	13	1	3	.232
Farrell	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Masi	74	10	16	2	8	.216
Joost	196	21	42	2	13	.214
Wietelmann	184	14	39	0	15	.212
Poland	70	4	10	0	6	.143
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	26	4	9	1	1	.346
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	100	15	34	0	9	.312
Fox	211	26	61	1	14	.289
Culberson	83	12	24	2	8	.289
Cronin	46	4	12	3	15	.261
Tabor	198	16	46	5	26	.232
Doerr	222	19	53	3	25	.239
Lake	144	20	33	2	11	.229
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	232	18	50	2	15	.216
Miles	114	9	24	0	10	.211
Barna	35	8	7	1	6	.200
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Sloat	1	0	Tobin	4	5
Javery	7	4	Barret	4	6
Salvo	2	2	Odom	0	1
Andrews	5	7			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	8	3	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	2	Karl	1	1
Ryba	3	1	Dobson	1	1
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	3
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

CONNECTICUT
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(Continued from previous page)

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RESTAURANTS
605 W. 23rd St. Near 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 3-0580

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays & Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
662 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. RE. 4-3000

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

REALLY HOME COOKED FOOD—STEAKS, CHICKEN, LOBSTER
FAMOUS SKIPPER DOLLAR DINNERS
Skip Ahoy!
VISIT
The Skipper
17 East 48th St. • 160 East 48th St.
East of 5th Ave. East of Lexington
Open Sundays 1 P. M.—Dinner $1.25

Jane Dawes
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Mary Elizabeth, Ltd.
6 EAST 37TH STREET
Between 5th and Madison

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

Visit DAVY JONES SEAFOOD HOUSE, Inc.
In the Heart of Radio City
1290 Sixth Ave., Bet. 51st-52d Sts., N. Y. C.
Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air
Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.25
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 40th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST
Grand Central

LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts.
Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS
THE BLUE GRILL
Where Cooking Is an Art and Eating Is a Pleasure
1108 BERGEN STREET
TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8767

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

RYE, N. Y.
Rye Restaurant
34 Purchase Street Rye 1573
Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued from previous page)

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
275 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Fine Selective Fashions in Cotton Sports Dresses, Tops - on Toppers, Slacks and Blouses.

AUBURN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BAY SHORE—Islip
ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
You'll like our weigh
Phones: Bay Shore 1139; Islip 1122
MAIN STREET, ISLIP

BINGHAMTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone 6-8021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality at a Reasonable Price see
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court Street
Divided Payments Available

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

PANTRY SHELF
McLean's new "Pantry Shelf" is packed with taste ticklers . . . crowded with goodies, such as cookies, relishes, candies, olives . . . zesty foods as good as those your grandmother used to make. All unrationed. Look them over—tomorrow?
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Hours Daily. Telephone 3-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3-3382

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers. phone LI 4880. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
30 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 3000

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND
You'll Find Distinction in Fine Furs at the June Fur Sale
Stevens
The House of Fashion

Kalos Beauty Shop
Permanents $5.50 and up
Eugene Frederick True-Curl
New Ray Machineless
9 Main Street Phone 2163

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-2544. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Cleaning Rugs and Carpets
Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing
Demothed, Fire and Theft Insurance
Free Storage to Sept. 1, 1943
Reasonable Rates
E. J. Clark Carpet Cleaning Co.
137-44 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-8400 or Ba. 9-0123
Great Neck Branch, Imperial 510

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

BENDIX DUYSEN
Delicatessen and Grocer
FRESH CATSKILL FARM EGGS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union Street IN 3-6677

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

FREEPORT
Hot Weather Requires More Dry Cleaning
C. V. Bollen Co.
Quality Cleaners
70 SOUTH GROVE ST. TEL. FREE 3098

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

Old Shoes Made to Look Like New
F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Tel. Freeport 3098
Near Seaman Avenue

FREEPORT—Bellmore
GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2222 13 North Main Street

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
40 Bleecker St. Phone 2330-J

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing-Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

Jantzen
America's Swim Suit
ARGERSINGER'S
SPORTS BAR FASHION FLOOR

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of all
Novelties Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive!

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next State Theatre)

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Porch and Lawn Furniture
Birdbaths—Garden Hose
78 Front Street Hempstead 6000

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dulion's
During July and August
Dinner Only.
Sunday DINNERS
Served from 12:30 to 8
37-38 80th STREET HA. 6-1079

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Siotkas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE 9-5525

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-8530
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving
Farel Destin Cosmetics
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Soda — Luncheonette
CARROLL DRUG CO.
GEORGIAN HALL
8301-37th Avenue HA. 9-6220

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8243 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Shelley's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JAMAICA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE
Payment over 12 months

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMESTOWN
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Get In The Swim . . . And Keep In Trim In A
"Jantzen" Swim Suit
for Misses and Women
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

Bathing Suits
IN BASEMENT STORE AT
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE
EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
38 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT
For Your **VICTORY GARDEN** Seeds Plants

Tomatoes	Celery	Kale
Egg Plant	Cauliflower	Kohlrabi
Peppers	Broccoli	Lettuce
Cabbage	Brussels Sprouts	Parsley

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St. Larchmont, N. Y.

LITTLE NECK
Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK
Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW ROCHELLE
I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3692

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

D. KEISER, Inc.
We are closing for early summer vacation. All dresses drastically reduced.
Buckminster 4-4967 975 Flatbush Ave.
Ingersoll 2-9184

MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Manhattan
Phone TR 4-6866
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
107 W. 86th St. N. Y. C.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK
COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
PHONE GIB. 2-1174
SONIA PYT
Permanents from $5 to $15
ZOTOS Machineless $12.50
801 Castleton Avenue

NIAGARA FALLS
Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM
WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint — Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1984

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For Immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE
Call Lucy Luckey 2500
When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

D. Schmerer, Inc.
105-22 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-0808
Established 1913
TINSMITH and all kinds of ROOFING
All Our Work Guaranteed

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Wear
Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Avenue

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
"keep 'em working!"
Expert Repairing
RADIOS
And All Electric Appliances
C. M. PERRIN, INC.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., Vi. 7-0617

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
113-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
86-01 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-9475

ROCHESTER
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

FOR EFFECTIVE HOME
FURNITURE MILLER
• Repairing • Upholstering
• Woodworking • Slip Covers
• Finishing • Rugs—Drapes
Stone 2221 • 286 Court St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	C	K	P	I	T	
O		H	A	R	T	E	
A	T		Y	U	A	N	
C	R	Y		E	L	D	
H	E	E	L		I		
M	E	M		O	C	T	
A		E	V	A		U	
N	U	N		K	I	M	
	M		H	E	R	B	
O	P	S		N	I	L	
D	I	C	K		S	E	
D	R	U	I	D		R	
S	E	P	T	E	T	S	

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 6302, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WANT TO SELL OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5530

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Closed July 3rd to July 18th. Open July 19
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 2009

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 150

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 590-591
WE DELIVER

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
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Daily Features Page

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

New Zealand's 1943 Health stamps will be the first triangular stamps ever issued by the New Zealand Post Office. Designs of the stamps were released by the New Zealand authorities recently. The set will again consist of two denominations, a one pence postage plus one-half pence Health green which will bear a head and shoulder portrait of Princess Margaret of England, and a two pence plus one pence brown with a head and shoulder portrait of Princess Elizabeth. A coronet appears in the apex, a spray of English oak with acorns in the left-hand corner and a spray of New Zealand manuka in the other.

The stamps, designed by J. Berry of Wellington, are being printed in England and will be issued early in October. They will be withdrawn from sale not later than the end of February, 1944.

* * *

The five-cent United States stamp honoring Czechoslovakia, second in the series of 11 issued in commemoration of the resistance of occupied European countries to Axis powers, will be placed on sale in Washington July 12. Collectors desiring first day cancellations may send up to 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Washington Postmaster with cash or postal money orders to cover the cost of stamps to be affixed. The design will be the same as the one honoring Poland, except that the name "Czechoslovakia" will replace "Poland" and the Czech flag of red, white and blue will be substituted for the Polish flag.

* * *

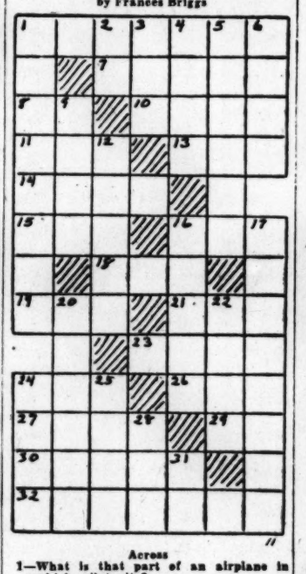
Two re-issues of France's 1938-42 issue showing the head of Mercury have reached this country and reflect the changes in policy instituted by the Vichy Government. A comparison of the original issue (left) with the new issue (right) discloses that the

wordes "Postes Françaises" has been substituted for the customary "Republique Francaise" at the top of the stamp and the word "Postes" which appeared at the bottom of the earlier issue has been dropped from the Vichy version. Two values of the Vichy issue, a 10 centimes blue and a 30c red, have appeared in this country and it is probable that several additional values have been issued.

Norwegian prewar stamps bearing the portrait of King Haakon VII, which are banned in Norway, are being reprinted by the Germans in Berlin for sale at high prices in Sweden and presumably in other neutral or Axis-occupied countries, according to word from Sweden.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is that part of an airplane in which pilot sits?
7—What American novelist and poet wrote "Tales of the Argonauts"?
8—Near.
10—What is China's monetary unit?
11—To call out.
13—What term is sometimes used by poets for "ancient times"?
14—You would find Cape Santa Maria de Leuca in what part of boot-shaped Italy?
15—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
16—What month "turned my maple's leaves to gold" in poem by T. B. Aldrich (abbr.)?
18—What Wagnerian heroine is promised by her father to winner of a song contest?
19—What is name of a breed of domestic pigeons?
21—Walf O'Hara is called what in Kipling's novel?
23—What type of plant would be used for flavoring in cooking?
24—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
26—Nothing?
27—Swiveller is called by what given name in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
29—If you were in Galesburg, Ill., in what direction would you travel to reach Bloomington (abbr.)?
30—"Murmuring pines and hemlocks" of Longfellow's poem "stand like" whom (sing.)?
32—What are compositions for seven instruments or voices?

Down
1—A gray rat served Cinderella as what?
2—Chapter (abbr.).
3—Who was King Arthur's foster brother?
4—What is a diminutive of Prudence?
5—In what kind of type do letters slope up toward the right?
6—To apply oneself to the care of.
9—What is a beauty?
12—San's is capital of what place?
16—Samuel Woodworth wrote of what kind of bucket?
17—Those who perform acrobatic tricks, as somersaults, etc., are called what?
20—Who is any one of baseball's so-called "boys in blue"?
22—What is another name for the rainbow?
24—What do you call the difference in favor of one as against another?
25—What marine fish is common on Atlantic coast of U. S.?
28—What is a set of implements used in an occupation?
31—What is a prefix meaning "down"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

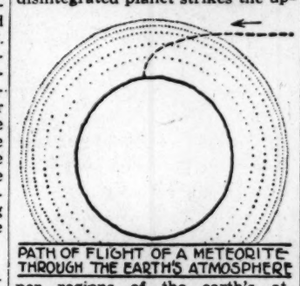
But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing.
—II THESS. 3:13

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Flaming Meteorites May Be Cold When They Strike the Earth?

Millions of meteorites — fragments of stone or iron — enter the earth's atmosphere daily. These wanderers in interplanetary space strike the earth's atmosphere at terrific speeds, ranging from about ten to around fifty miles per second.

As the flying chunk of comet or disintegrated planet strikes the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, friction with the air particles generates so much heat that the meteor will blaze like a shooting star. Indeed, it is probable that all but a few hundred meteorites a year are entirely consumed before they ever reach the earth and vanish in a puff of cosmic dust. The Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, has estimated that the loss through friction is so great that a stone meteorite would have to be at least 8 feet in diameter at the time it enters the earth's atmosphere in order for any portion of it to survive the flaming trip.


PATH OF FLIGHT OF A METEORITE THROUGH THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

One might jump to the conclusion, then, that an inevitable result of this incandescent journey through the atmosphere would be that on striking the earth the meteorite would be intensely hot.

In point of actual fact, however if you should see a meteorite fall you would probably be able to pick it up with your bare hands as soon as you reached it. Indeed, in some observed cases a newly-landed meteorite has been known to become covered with frost very shortly after its arrival on earth.

The reason for this peculiar combination of heat so intense as to melt rock and iron, and a chill sufficient to cause frost to form, is found in two factors. One is that prior to entering the earth's atmosphere the meteorite had been traveling in airless interplanetary space where the temperature is thought to approach absolute zero, or minus 460° Fahrenheit, and so was almost incredibly cold to start with.

The other factor is that the wild rush of air past the hurtling meteor tends to wash away the friction-heated surface of the meteorite as fast as it is formed. Furthermore, the flight through the atmosphere is exceedingly brief. During the last few miles of the meteorite's flight its velocity has been so reduced that no further heat is developed and the hot surface cools rapidly.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Services Rendered

We now hear of the draftee who wanted to pay his draft board a percentage from his first month's army pay for getting him his new job.

Quick Change

"A soupbone, please," said the lady customer.

"For your family, or for the dog?" asked the butcher.

"For the family," said the customer.

"Too bad," the butcher mused. "If it was for the dog, I could give it to you without ration points."

"Oh, well," said the quick-thinking lady, "never mind the bone for the family; just give me one for the dog."—Quote.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"If we could only get it to try and UNDERSTAND modern music."

Daily Quotation

In this broad earth of ours,
Amid the measureless grossness and the slag,
Enclosed and safe within its central heart,
Nestles the seed Perfection.

—WALT WHITMAN

Brevities

Reader's Digest: Washington's new title for Shipbuilder Henry Kaiser: Sir Launchalot.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The news has been so good lately that the usually cautious Elmer Davis has gone out on a limb. He predicts that the war will be over by some Christmas.

Detroit News: Another, to tell the grandchildren: About walking out of a grocery in '43 with $6 worth of vegetables under one arm.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: You can tell the intelligentsia. A man will turn the conversation so as to permit the use of a newfangled word.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Submarine Victim

London, Eng.

Probably the girl who performed this kind act never knew that anyone else had seen it! On a recent cold morning an officer of the Merchant Navy was observed on his way to a hospital, after his ship had been torpedoed. As he walked shivering along the street, this girl noticed his scant attire, and took off her own coat and scarf. She gave them to the officer and hurried away. This deed shines even more brightly when one considers the severe rationing of clothes in England.

Did You Know That—

Virgin forests in America which covered probably 800,000,000 acres in 1643 now cover less than 100,000,000 acres?

Moisture-proof paint on match heads keeps the matches in usable condition for American soldiers in the moist tropics?

The first street cleaning service in this country was instituted in Philadelphia in 1757 by Benjamin Franklin?

U. S. Fishing Ports

In weight of fish landed, the leading American ports in 1942 were, in the order named, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Monterey, San Francisco, Boston and Gloucester; in total value of catch Boston ranged first.

NEWS ITEM— HELP SHORTAGE CAUSES HARDSHIP AMONG LAUNDRIES. FORCING MANY TO CLOSE.

SINCE THE LAUNDRIES ARE CLOSING I DYED ALL OF HARRY'S SHIRTS DARK BLUE
AREN'T YOU GLAD WE PUT IN THIS FISH POOL LAST YEAR?
CAN ANY OF YOU COMPLETE THIS SENTENCE - "Cleanliness is next to -----?"
impossible
THAT, MY SON, IS WHAT WE USED TO WEAR BEFORE THE WAR
MUSEUM
LAUNDRY WASHING MACHINE
WHITE COLLAR 1943 AD
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Lady Again*

By Le Pelley

BACK FROM TOWN SO SOON ??
YES... AND GUESS WHO I SAW !!
THAT LADY WE TOOK A PICTURE OF... AND WHO PAID US TWO DOLLARS
OH...NO... THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE
MAYBE..... BUT YOU CAN SEE FOR YOURSELF.
WHY WOULD SHE BE DOING HERE ?
NOW... LOOK... IN THE GARDEN... IS THAT THE LADY OR ISN'T IT ?
IT SURE IS — DO YOU THINK SHE WOULD REMEMBER US ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Praise From an Expert*

By Rodgers

Today we had a visit from a real farmer, the Boss's Uncle George!
"Well," said he, "That's not a bad little garden."
"Hum-m-no sir-e-e, not bad at all-"
"Wonder if your daddy would take care of this and let you come work for me?"
WOW! Did that please the Boss!

The Adventures of Waddles—*S. O. S.*

By The Hagers

Cried Ted, "We have no time to lose! Your help and Waddles' I can use.
This tall grass on my lawn," said he, "Will house no rabbit colony."
With Ted Webb's happiness at stake, We set to work with scythe and rake.
"From now on no one need repeat: 'Ted, don't let grass grow under your feet!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Work or Fight!

Those impatient with President Roosevelt for not taking more summary action in the coal imbroglio should recall that he is limited by the preponderant weight of American law. The rights of individuals are protected, and the margins of Government power are delineated by the Constitution. Indeed, such is its primary purpose.

Thus, the President cannot command the miners, or any other group of workers, to remain at any task under private employers who enjoy the opportunity of profiting from those labors. To do so would be nothing less than to decree slavery, as the Supreme Court defines it. Congress had to take cognizance of that, and no doubt that is why the Connally-Smith anti-strike bill contains the provision that the United States must take over a given plant, thus making the workers employees of the Government, before the law could be applied.

The disadvantages of this are apparent. As the coal operators correctly pointed out, Government seizure penalized them even after they had meticulously obeyed the War Labor Board's directives. Similarly, any private ownership would be at the mercy of workers who struck and would not return to their jobs until the Government had assumed operation.

The railway workers are currently pressing for a pay increase; suppose they struck (which we certainly do not expect) and insisted that the Government take over the railroads again before they would return? Just to see a few more bears behind the door, it is even conceivable that a general nationalization of American industry could be achieved, if organized labor ever came to desire that end and used strikes and the Connally-Smith legislation as tools for attaining it.

President Roosevelt has found the right answer to this dilemma in his decision to apply the "work or fight" dictum.

The Government cannot tell a man where he must work, and for whom, and for how much; but the Government can leave it up to his free and individual decision whether to do such work or be inducted into the armed services. That, we believe, would be legal. It should also be effective.

Congress should, therefore, immediately pass the age-broadening provision to the Selective Service Act that the President needs to make this plan workable. By so doing, a real implement for dealing with such situations as the coal miners have projected will be provided.

Reform Begins at Home

Americans should not allow their shock over race riots to be merely another passing sensation. Nor should they be satisfied with the supposition that these outbreaks of animality and hate were the work of Fifth Columnists. Certainly every bit of internal conflict plays Hitler's game. But America had race riots before Hitlerism was invented, and there is all too much evidence that native brands of cruelty were operating in Detroit.

Let there be no dodging of this shame. Let it be taken to heart in a way that will bring repentance and reform. Let all who have denounced Nazi persecution of the Jews or Japanese barbarism recognize that this was an American expression of the same bestial elements of the human mind. Every sane person is outraged by the shooting of hostages, the taking of revenge on innocent people. Yet white men pulled Negroes off street cars in Detroit and beat them, not because they had done anything wrong, but solely for the crime of being black. What is the difference, except that Nazi bestiality is a coldly calculated official policy?

It is easy to see that such things are wrong, but how many of us can claim to be free from racial prejudice which judges a man by the color of his skin rather than the color of his mind? Fundamental correction must reach to the thinking of the individual and the community. Neither prejudices nor inhibitions can be removed by statute. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have not given the Negro effective equality nor will they prevent such shameful exhibitions as have recently occurred. But Christian "kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering" and a public revulsion against terrorism and savagery—either the Nazi or American brand—will cut away some of the roots of racial strife.

Bombs Over Rome?

If United Nations forces are now preparing a knock-out blow against Italy, the question of bombing Rome is no longer an academic one. The threat to attack the city from the air is an inevitable part of sound military strategy. This is transparently true since the threat is accompanied by offers to treat Rome as an open city provided the Italians can fulfill the conditions under which cities have ordinarily claimed such treatment.

The spokesmen for the RAF who have indicated the possibility that Rome would be bombed have emphasized that the attacks would center on legitimate military targets and not on monuments, and that religious monuments would certainly be spared wherever possible. Moreover the bombing of Rome would not include the Vatican City, where it is said no military targets exist.

There is a great deal of sentiment, and some sentimentality, expressed whenever the White City appears among possible air targets. The British have argued the question of bombing Rome before now, being mindful of the effect the attacks might have on world opinion. This was an important consideration when more of that opinion was neutral than at present.

In view of earlier hesitancy it is somewhat surprising that the latest statement on this matter was not made jointly by the British and American air commands, to avoid in so far as possible any undue criticism that might arise among certain groups both racial and clerical in the United States. Doubtless if sorties against Rome have to be made, they will be made by the combined forces.

Whether the Italians are free to make a choice about their capital, or whether the Nazis make decisions, is a question. It has its pathetic side. But it has added propaganda value for the United Nations as each new crisis for the Italians drives home to them anew the consequences of following Mussolini into a partnership in tyranny against the interests of most of mankind.

Suspended Passage

One of the compensations of these much-to-be-compensated-for times is indicated in reports that sales of hammocks (remember when?) are duly on the increase. It's not just that people who had forgotten the art of swinging in a hammock may "recapture the first fine careless rapture." It's what the experience may mean to a generation which has never known anything more reposeful than a rumble-seat.

It bodes no ill for future civilization that a good many young people are after all to grow up with memories laughing with sunshine, dappled with leaf patterns and dreamy with the gentle sound of rope chafing the patient tree. Many a youngster of today, when deep in the summer of his or her years, will look back on an oasis of quiet green. How was it come upon so suddenly amid sands restless with much rushing about?

Well, that could be a happier story. But at least those who have substituted the hammock for the rumble—or the driver's—seat are not making it any sadder. It doesn't take gas to keep a hammock swinging. A trip by swing to that hazy country whose towers are as old as those of Carcassonne uses no lower berth. It causes no soldier or sailor or defense worker to stand in the aisle of the coach.

So go by hammock and visit your memories if you are not too young. But if you have none unmixed with the smell of gas and hot dogs, this is your opportunity. A few such recollections will be as valuable as an old first edition when every American family has two helicopters in the backyard hangar.

Maybe there's something to Mr. Ford's idea about every shop and factory having a big garden. Just now, with cantaloupes at 35 cents a copy and berries among the untouchables, we could do with a bearing melon or berry patch as an adjunct to this office.

After a recent visit to Washington, one of our quipsters, paraphrasing Churchill, was led to remark: "Never before in history have so few been governed by so many."

When the score is 94 to 6 it's a sign that one side not only has a good pitcher in the box, but has a whole team of .300 hitters. Eh, Tojo?

No, no, Agatha. The Beveridge plan has nothing to do with the proposal to ration alcoholic liquors.

The Bookshelf

Lessons From Bataan

Frederick S. Marquardt writes of the Philippines from the vantage point of the man born and reared there in a cultured home where he was bound to acquire enlightened and unbiased views of his Filipino neighbors. A course at Hamilton College and years of editorship of the Philippines Free Press (together with his foreign correspondence) deepened his knowledge and broadened his views.

His BEFORE BATAAN AND AFTER (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $2.50) is a personalized summing-up of the American regime in the Philippines. Without tedious details, the reader is brought at once to the field of our achievements. These were also the achievements of the Filipinos working beside us, as they fought beside us at Bataan. Naturally, therefore, there are summaries of the characters and careers of President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña. These men, and the late Dr. Rafael Palma, were the principal architects of the Nacionalista party, whose platform was the political independence of the Philippines.

No literal construction should be placed on this purpose of the Philippines to begin paddling their own political canoe at the date Congress has set for it, July 4, 1946 (should Japan then be defeated and driven from the archipelago). Aside from the merely political, they desire a closer association with us as an independent State than they now have as a dependency.

Ours was a remarkable effort in the Philippines. It is interesting to read this book and see how well we succeeded out there, and to contrast that with our abysmal failure in Puerto Rico.

We began in the Philippines with popular education. There was a system of schools, under an education bureau. Mr. Marquardt's father and mother were among the first teachers from America hired by the Philippines, and Marquardt père was for a number of years the director of the school system. In English, Filipinos from different regions learned to talk with one another and to think beyond regional boundaries.

Mr. Marquardt believes after the war the Philippine formula may be widely applicable elsewhere in the western Pacific. Certainly, there must be readjustment of colonial arrangements in the Pacific, and the opening of vacant frontiers to streams of democratic immigration and modern civilization. The key to such progress is our public school. Our Krags and Springfields never brought the Filipino to surrender, but a soldier, his rifle laid aside, and a primer in his hand, led his rebellious father out of the skirmish line and peacefully back to the village. W. R.

Our Readers Say—

Hopeful Incident

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago an Associated Press dispatch quoted an American soldier who had fought on Bataan as saying that it would be just too bad for anyone at home who spoke in his presence against the Filipinos, his brave comrades-in-arms in the foxholes of Bataan, because of their race and color.

Quite recently we read how the Poles of the underground movement aided, at the risk of their own lives, the wretched Jewish inhabitants of the Warsaw Ghetto who were being massacred by the Nazis. Formerly the relations between Poles and Polish Jews in Poland were anything but cordial and cooperative. But the menace of Japanese and Nazi tyranny has brought all races resisting them closer together.

These incidents shine out brightly against the grim background of war's brutalities.

Lowell, Mass. ROBERT H. GOLDMAN

What of Italy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world is undoubtedly indebted to the Italian nation for its contribution to our civilization. In this country we are fond of the millions of peaceful, industrious and loyal fellow Americans of Italian ancestry. But these facts should not alter the reality that Italy today is our enemy.

A widespread movement is afoot here and in England lately to classify Italy in a category different from that of Germany and Japan. The reasons given are in substance as follows: first, that the Italian people are enslaved (presumably against their will) to Fascism and should be liberated by us; secondly, that they are peace-loving and averse to this and other wars; thirdly, that there is in operation a "Free Italian Movement" whose leaders are our allies; and, fourthly, that Italy really deserves a more lenient treatment than Germany and Japan.

As an American citizen who follows very closely our foreign policy, I should like to express through the columns of your esteemed paper my personal views on this important question of the day.

It is a very well known fact that Italy is the birthplace of that modern political monstrosity, called Fascism, which has abolished representative government and the civil liberties wherever it has been put into practice. Fascism has reigned supreme in Italy since October, 1922. For twenty-one years, the Italian people, not only have nurtured and upheld Fascism, but have also praised it to high heaven as a substitute for the "decadent" democratic systems of government. They have voted for it and have become its members. In 1924, the Fascist Party won 375 out of a total of 535 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; and, according to an authority, "this majority represented the almost unanimous will of the people." In the election of 1929, a total of 8,650,000 out of 9,700,000 registered voters supported Fascism and only 136,000 opposed it. In 1939, there were 13,387,871 active members of all ages in the Fascist Party, or 30 per cent of the entire population. During the 21 years of Fascist rule, the Italian people have, with a few exceptions, consistently and enthusiastically approved the Fascist foreign policy of aggression and conquest against neighboring sovereign states. And, as far as I know, during that rule, there has not been a single uprising by the Italian people against Fascism. It is, therefore, evident that the premise which holds that the Italian people are enslaved to Fascism and need liberation is a manufactured myth.

Chicago. THEODORE N. CONSTANT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Uncle Sam May Have Something to Say About It

NOW WHAT IS IT YOU PLAN TO DO ON OCT. 31ST?
ROOSEVELT PROPOSAL TO RAISE DRAFT AGE TO 65 IN ORDER TO INCLUDE STRIKING WORKMEN
JOHN L. LEWIS

Most Cosmopolitan Army in the World

(From Duncan Rowe, American Field Service Ambulance Driver, in Tunisia)

Now we are in a land of olives, dates, almonds, wheat, and wine—and best of all, water. As a matter of fact, there is a tap in an open field not far from camp, and we go there and use gallons to take a bath, and there are a few small streams—creeks, we'd call them at home—the first we've seen in some 1,500 miles (maybe it's 2,000) of travel across North Africa.

It's still hard to believe that it's all over here in Africa; the pushing on, the waiting, the continual problem to rush supplies ahead, always wondering where Jerry was; the sheer fright—and suddenly it all stops. Only a little sporadic shelling on the last day. Then it was all over. And down streamed the prisoners by the thousands.

Our detachment was with the French in the central mountainous sector doing stretcher-bearing, and plenty of ambulance work. Two of our fellows (A. F. S.) were killed (censored). A German captain was later captured and he said they had a patrol out and they saw the ambulance explode but they couldn't get near it because of the heavy shelling.

The prisoners came in by the thousands for several days. They loaded down every possible means of transport, riding on fenders, on the hood, on tops, and hanging on running boards. They brought their own cigarettes and candy and even offered them to us; one gave us a big tin of Danish butter. The Italians were obviously more happy than the Germans, and they were looking forward to going to England to work on farms where they would be out of the war....

* * *

We talked to the Jerries in English or French. Many of them speak fair English; somehow you can't talk to them about Nazism, or politics, or such, though you would like to. One said to me: "It is no good, Germans fighting in Africa or out of Europe; it is no good for Americans to fight outside of America; it is too hard on the soldiers; too far from home." Many of them came from the Russian front: They said the fighting was as fierce or more so in Africa as there, especially in Tunisia and Alamein. The first prisoners taken, before they quit, were seldom handled with kid gloves, and the (censored) the Ghurkas (Indian troops), for instance, brought about a quicker defeat of the Afrika Korps.

For a few days everyone drives around in German and Italian lorries, motorcycles, staff cars, armored cars, until the salvage unit catches up. We even have a little sauerkraut and hard bread from their food dumps. And everybody looks for souvenirs and trinkets of the German and Italian armies. Then in a few days there is a kit inspection and the sergeants collect great quantities of booty.

After the Jerries and Eyeties poured out of the hills, the natives began to pour back in, with their flocks of sheep and their herds of cattle and camels, donkeys, dogs, children, and the women bringing up the rear with huge baskets of household possessions on their heads. Soon they begin to harvest the wheat which is already overripe in some sections. They use the ancient method: cutting the grain by hand and gathering it up in their arms. Looks like fun. (But we're in such a hurry in America that I suppose we could never do it that way!) Then they flail the chaff away from the wheat, or have some simple device whereby an ox or a donkey does it. Many of them are worried about their farms these days. Many fields will not be harvested because they are surrounded by the white tape marking a minefield.

* * *

Did you know that I've been with the French for a few months—the Fighting French of de Gaulle. They've been with the Eighth Army up to the finish—as you know Eighth Army has a little bit of nearly every nationality in it—English, Scotch, Canadian, New Zealand, Australian, Polish, Greek, Indian, American, French, and if you count the Legion that is part of the French, then there is practically every nation in the world represented. One of the Kiwis (New Zealanders) once told me that that was the reason he thought the Eighth Army was such a one, because it was made up of men from all over the world.

Since I have got to know some of the young Frenchmen who have been with de Gaulle's forces ever since they began—Frenchmen from Nice, Lyon, Paris, Cannes, Metz, Bordeaux—it has somewhat encouraged my outlook on France. Its Maginot complacency before it fell, its extreme money consciousness, and complex political intrigues, perhaps deserved a fall. And now though there are many opportunists who just try to pick the winning side, I hope that a clear and discernible strain will appear in this movement that will give definition and decision and a measure of unity in the whole French pattern.

Out here the Tommies (censored) like the Jerries more than they do the Italians. Maybe that's because the Eyeties treated prisoners so badly in the desert, and because their camps were always full of fleas.

There is not a great deal of work for us now. We do routine evacuations of sick or injured from the battalions.

There was a Tommy the other day, about the bravest I've seen. He was an R. E. (Royal Engineer) and he got it from a teller mine and was torn to pieces; we carried him in on the two bamboo listening poles (with which they detect mines) on which an overcoat was slung. His buddy was buried at once. But this Tommy was very calm, conscious all the time, and would reassure us from time to time, very calmly, "I'm still alive." We left him with the field hospital.

When I get around to this point, there are a lot of things I want to write and cannot. Perhaps it's because I'm still tied up too much with myself in regards to them.

In another couple of months my year will be up and I'll have to decide whether or not to come home on leave. Right now, I think the call of New England and Indiana will be too strong to stay here any longer than I have to. DUNCAN.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Who Is Free?

Who, then, is free? The wise man who is master of himself, whom poverty or death finds unafraid, who scorns unworthy ambition.—HORACE.

The Wide Horizon

English Courts and the Child

By Laura Haddock

Great Britain's task of enforcing its laws in wartime is far more severe than most of the outside world has any idea of. Basil L. Q. Henriques, Justice of the Peace and chairman of the East London Court, who is in the United States for a brief visit, describes the blackout, for instance, as "a paradise for those who want to do wrong."

And after three long years of blackouts, the young people of England are often tempted, he says, to indulge in wrongdoing merely in the effort to get some joy and light in life in the midst of the terrible gloom.

Yet the blackout is only one of several circumstances now contributing to the total of crime in England and Wales. The evacuation of half a million children, Mr. Henriques feels, is one of the greatest causes of delinquency in the United Kingdom. He admitted to a group of child guidance experts in Boston the other day that many an official blunder in arranging the evacuations had resulted in a village receiving a thousand evacuees instead of their expected hundred, while on the other hand, a town prepared for the reception of a thousand children, got a hundred.

The confusion was bad, but even worse was the upset in the child's routine of life. Children used to the steady continuing discipline of the same teachers in school week after week and month after month were uprooted and set down again in strange surroundings where no one knew their characters or past history. Then in another three months or so, off they were sent again to another billet. New foster parents came into their lives, new teachers, new companions. So bad has this situation been, that Mr. Henriques characterized it as a breakdown in the system of education in Great Britain. The effect of it is showing itself already, and he believes it will be felt even more in future.

* * *

The juvenile courts of Great Britain, in which Mr. Henriques has had long experience as a presiding justice, are doing their level best to stem the tide. With 44,298 children charged with delinquency last year, the government has "frozen" everyone over the age of 30 engaged in any type of youth-agency work. This includes, for example, probation officers, school teachers, settlement workers, and leaders of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

In addition, it has set up a department called "Service of Youth" under which preservice cadet corps have been formed for both boys and girls. The boys are trained for later service in some branch of the armed forces; the girls learn jiujitsu, message carrying, map making, and other essential services, under genuine military sergeants. The boys are given uniforms exactly like those of the service for which they prepare.

He looks with a critical eye upon the tendency of American juvenile courts to be too tender with the child offender who has broken the law. In his view, a child should definitely realize that an offense against society will bring him up against the law, but at the same time must be made to feel, in court, that he is being given absolutely fair treatment. He puts it this way: "Not only has justice got to be done, but it has got to seem to be done."

* * *

In England the theory is that even the unborn child is a citizen with rights, and that no child should be subjected to investigation or psychiatric or other treatment until it has been proved in court to have committed an offense. After conviction, of course, all the resources of the court and its co-operating social agencies are brought into play in behalf of the child's rehabilitation.

Which incidentally is not nearly as simple a job as before the war. Probation officers may call on a child's parents and find the whole street bombed out of existence. Or they may find the family has moved bodily to an air raid shelter where the possibility of interviewing anyone in private is out of the question. "But they are carrying on," says Mr. Henriques, "in spite of the most frightful difficulties, and at a mere stipend, because they love children."

"We believe that love and friendship can still conquer sin," he declares, "and these probation officers without exception try to forget the crime and know the child. We believe that every boy and girl is built in the image of God and has the spirit of God within him. When they go wrong, it is our fault, we think, for not having provided them with the opportunities to reveal to the world the beauty of their own souls, the grandeur of their own characters."

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